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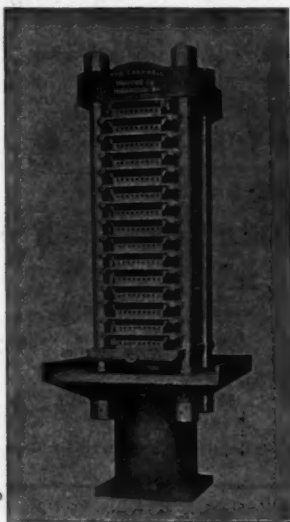
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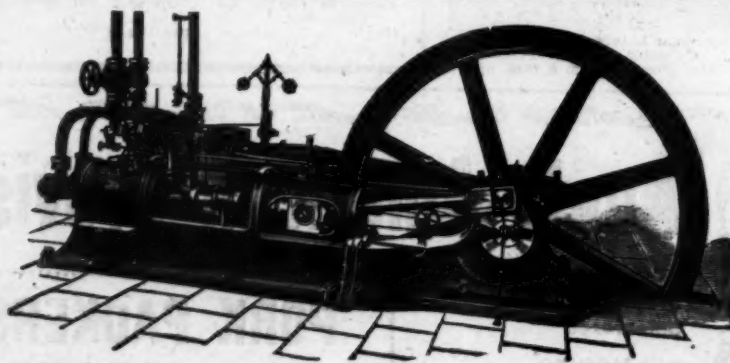
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- AMMONIA FITTINGS.**
Tight Joint Co.
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The Red Book (Lard and Lard Products)
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil)
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine)
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration Sausage Recipes.
Secrets of Canning.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.
Ice Making and Refrigeration.
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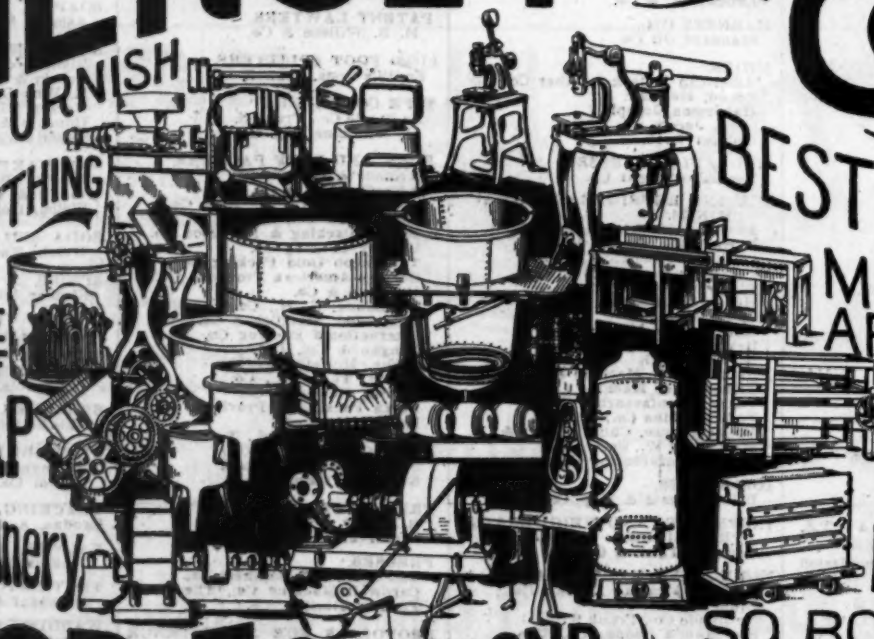
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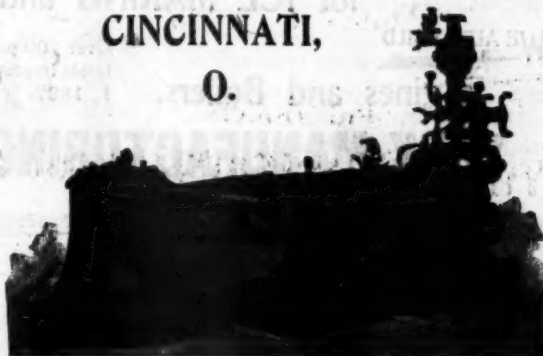
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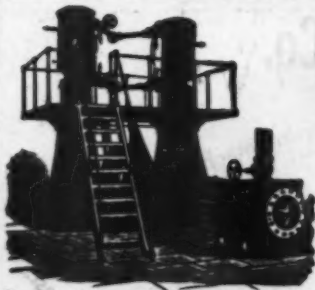


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F. W. NIEBLING,
Superintendent.

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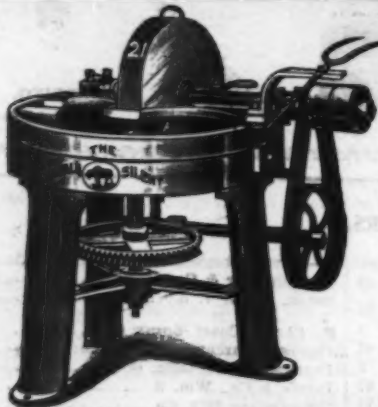
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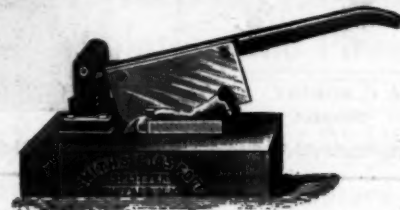
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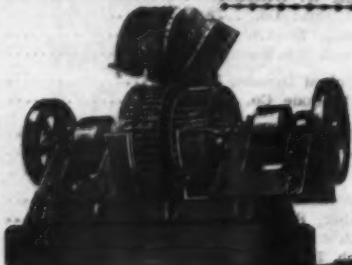
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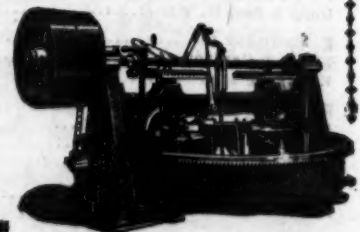
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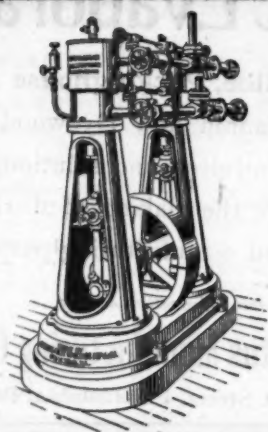
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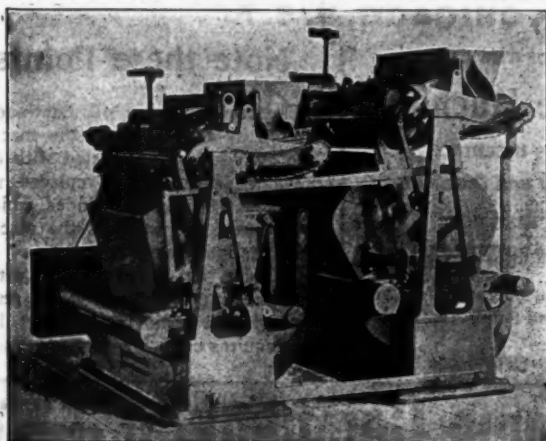
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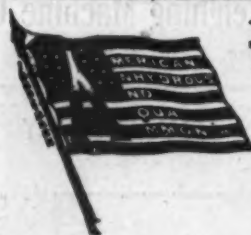
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WAR SYMPATHY AND TRADE.

Our position as a country to belligerency in South Africa is that of the proprietor of a catering establishment to his guests. As the best equipped nation for mobilizing food for large and quick shipments, and having the most convenient and largest base of supplies, our availability and necessity to those feeding a large force in the field is at once apparent.

We have more than half of the total hogs of the world, and pork products form a large item in the army ration. We have twice as many cattle as any other nation in the world, or twice as many cattle for an equal number of population anywhere else. The products of the beef steer form another chief ingredient in the army ration. There are larger growers of sheep than America, but mutton has, from the very nature of the meat itself, formed but a small part of the army ration bill. We are the largest rice, wheat and corn growers in the world. It is to our factories, our barns and to our elevators then that the nations must look for supplies when these are needed in the emergencies of war. This being our trade status, our relation to belligerents, from a business standpoint, should naturally be one of neutrality. We are a great caterer.

Officially, our Government must feel a sympathy for a government which gave us so much moral support in our recent war with Spain. Any other view would be narrow. The same powers which menace Great Britain in Europe at this time menaced us in 1897, and are the same countries which are persistently at war with our food products in their own lands. These antagonisms make stronger the impulse of our Government to give moral aid to the Anglo-Saxon side of the contest in South Africa. This official feeling is further intensified by ties of blood and friendly conditions of trade with the United Kingdom.

As long as our sympathy goes no further than the giving of a grateful moral force which will not involve us in overt acts or entangling alliances, even the Continent cannot except, but more than that will be hurtful to our trade.

There is another element in this country. It is the element which forgets all else at the sound of "liberty" or "republic." These words have an inherent sweetness to the American ear. They lead the American heart to sympathy with the self-sacrificing and brave Boer. Added to this following are the large numbers of Germans, Irish and other Europeans who are pronouncedly anti-English. So it may be said that America is officially for the British and at heart for the Boer. Our Government should balance between these two well, so as not to hazard our foreign trade, which is the chief matter.

Assemblyman Witters' resolution in the New York Assembly in relation to a National Dairy Law, referred to in a former issue of this journal, and which was passed on Monday last in the House, requests Congress to pass a law providing that whenever any dairy or food products are imported from one State

to another that such goods shall become subject to the laws of such State in the same manner as though they had been manufactured within such State, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of the fact that they were imported or brought in in the original importers' packages.

THE "SQUEEZE-UP" MANIA.

Every avenue of business has a touch of the "squeeze-up" fever. Some from the necessities of the case and some from force of habit or to keep up with the spirit of the times. The tendency to raise prices everywhere has become so epidemic that it is now a trade affliction. The iron miner gets no more in daily wage and the tin miner has not had his daily stipend raised, yet the price of the products of their sweat have been raised to the tin plate manufacturer, who in turn lifts his cost price to meet it, squeezes on a healthy margin for himself and then passes the burden on to the packer, who, perforce of market conditions (having got back around the circle to the consumer, who is also the producer), had to call a halt in the price-raising process. The maker of industrial machinery, who also receives his factory stock from the low wage producer in coal and iron mines as well as at the rolling mill, and who, himself, pays no more in wage for producing his wares feels that he must advance the price to the factory and thus send forward a series of necessary increases which come back to eat up the substance of the wage earner whose pay has not been braced for this increment of cost.

The general reason given for all of this is also the general reason which is given for the migration of factory interests into large combinations. This reason for the "squeeze-up" fever and the assimilation of business is that times are hard, trade is slow and cost must be reduced. Former prices and slow trade may demand some sort of heroic treatment, but former prices and brisk trade, added to the economic saving effected by consolidation, seem to more than wipe out the necessity of an increase in prices by the manufacturer who starts the series of rises along the line and jams them through. While combinations need not necessarily imply more than better management and greater saving in operation, the practical and net result is that they furnish the implement with which to establish and force prices. By the time a maker of machinery, for instance, tots up all of the little extras which have been dumped into his calculations by various "squeezers" his former basis is upset and he is forced to raise the basis of cost to the next man. By the time then that a food maker collects all of the equipment of his ramified plant from the suppliers of these and adds up the combined "squeezes" he finds a total of extra costs so expensive that they slice every side of his margins of profit and handicap his future business.

In this "squeeze-up" mania every factory and every product is helplessly involved with beneficial results to only a few.

DEATH OF P. D. ARMOUR, Jr.

The sudden death of P. D. Armour, Jr., last week in California, whither he had gone in apparently robust strength, for the health of his child, brought a shock and deep sorrow to the trade with which the name of Armour has been identified from the beginning; a name synonymous with its history and up-building. The deceased, though the younger son of the patriarch of the packinghouse business, was himself a popular and potential individuality in the trade, every stone of which has the marks of the genius and sterling character of his famous father. The sadness over the death of so bright and conspicuous a figure in the packing trade leads the American mind up to that noble man of the same name who, for the last year, made as gallant a fight against the threatened breakdown of his iron constitution as he did against the obstacles which beset the business enterprise of his early career. This sorrow in the family of Armour and in the trade which has for a generation almost venerated the name because of its honor, business integrity and tireless energy reminds us all of how great is the loss when we are bereft of a single honest and honorable man from our sphere. The loss of an Armour, after severely shocking our business world, reminds commercial life of the veneration in which the name of P. D. Armour is held in this country, and, we feel, abroad. The reverence for the business integrity of the Armours is so genuine that the bare word of any of them is equal to his oath. So far reaching is this that the name is one of the food bible inscriptions among the nations. In view of these truths the death of P. D. Armour, Jr., is a sad one and a severe loss to the social, commercial and industrial life of this country. We condole with the afflicted family and sorrow with them.

A BUTTER-MAKER'S CONFESSION OF FILTH.

The official statement of the butter maker of an important dairy in Wisconsin that unsanitary milk is used by him in the manufacture of butter and that the impurities, to an extent, are still in the finished product, is evidently the state of the average creamery in this country. The fact that so scathing an arraignment of milk and damaging a statement against creamery butter has been made by a reputable butter manufacturer and appeared in the Western organ of the dairy interests at this time when the head of that paper is at the front preaching the holiness of butter, is remarkable and worthy of the widest and the most serious notice. Charles Y. Knight, of the "Chicago Dairy Produce," in which the confession as to filthy milk and filthy butter appears, is the secretary of the National Dairy Union, which is now actively engaged in an unholy and selfish war on butterine, which is pure and healthful in every ingredient. Brother Knight must have been away in Washington when his paper "slipped

a trace" and published the "God's truth" about the filthiness of dairies and the product made by most of them for human consumption. How would you like to look at some of the queer things in "real butter" if you saw them in the unmixed state?

THE FILTH IN COW BUTTER.

Edward Chadwick's Appeal to His Patrons for Clean Milk.

(Taken verbatim from the "Chicago Dairy Produce," managed by Charles Y. Knight, head and front of the dairy movement asking for 10 cents per pound tax on butterine—which is a perfectly clean and a perfectly healthy product.)

Edward Chadwick, of Osgood, Ia., issued the following to the patrons of the Osgood creamery:

To the patrons of the Osgood creamery—Gentlemen: Another year has almost passed since I came to work for you. Has it been a profitable one? Do you think I am doing my best to serve you? I am trying to. Are you doing your part? I fear not. A large number of you are doing well; you bring your milk to the creamery nicely strained in bright, clean cans, and it is a pleasure to a butter-maker to receive it, as from such milk he can make a fine quality of butter that will sell for top price in any market. But others, I am sorry to say, do not take proper care of their milk and do not bring it to the creamery in proper shape.

A good deal of milk is brought in dirty cans, not strained at home, and no effort made to keep straws or filth out of it. Some of the cans are seldom or never properly washed, and a thick coating of sticky filth may be scraped off them both inside and out.

Do you expect I can make good butter out of such milk? No, I cannot.

I can strain the milk, run it through the separators, and remove a large part of the dirt, but no butter-maker on earth can remove the tainted and filthy smell that milk gets from setting in unclean cans in bad smelling barns.

Milk should not be kept in the barn any longer than possible. Keep it in a clean place where it will absorb no bad odors and your milk will always be sweet and nice and I can make a good article of butter out of it. When you take a lot of poor grain or inferior stock to market you do not expect to get the highest price. If you bring dirty, nasty milk to the creamery, why should you get highest price for it? But you will say, "I get as much for my milk as my neighbor who takes extra care of his milk, while I don't care how it reaches the creamery: I dump it in the weigh can and let her go Gallagher." But you are mistaken, you do not. Your milk will not test well, and besides every can of poor milk that goes into the weigh can reduces the average price of milk at the creamery.

Some of our patrons would be horrified if they saw the dirt and filth I remove from my strainer and separator. Does anybody think that a bar of soap, a chunk of stable manure, potatoes, parsnips, dish rags, or hairpins soaking in your cans over night or longer will improve the flavor of the milk? I have found all the above, and more, in the strainer of the weigh-can. How can good butter be made from such milk?

If I should grade the milk into two lots and make butter from each lot separately, giving each lot the same attention, would you expect each lot to sell for the same price? If you did you would be disappointed. The butter made from the poor milk would not sell for

one-half as much as that from the good milk. Now, is it honest or right to pay the same price for all kinds of milk? No. The proper way, if practicable, would be to churn each lot separately, and pay each set of patrons what the milk was worth.

I sent a tub of butter to the State dairy convention last November and it scored 94½ per cent., 100 being perfect. The butter was perfect on salt, grain and general appearance, but was one-fourth of one point off on color and 5½ points on flavor. Why was that? The bad tainted milk that some of you brought to the creamery did it. No butter-maker could change the flavor. If milk is off flavor, butter will be.

When you send your jar to the creamery for butter for your own use, what would you say if I should put some of the dirt I find in your milk on top of the butter in your jar?

You would say, "Oh! that nasty butter-maker; what does he mean? Is this the proper way to send me butter?" You would return that butter to the creamery and be mad besides. If the butter-maker would return your dirty milk to your home he would be doing his duty, although it would make you mad.

Now, my friends, please help me to make good butter. Keep your cans and milk clean and away from the dirty barns and from dirty tanks of water; strain your milk carefully, use cheese cloth below the wire strainer and you will catch a lot of fine dirt. When you go to milk your cows rub off their legs and udders carefully and clean, and you will see a great improvement in the milk. Please don't think I am a kicker. I have stated plain facts and I am for your good. Take good care of your milk and on my part I will do my best to make good butter that will sell for top prices. When you come to the creamery I hope you find everything neat and clean. Some of you may say I have lots of time to do this. Well, it takes a good deal of time and most of the work is very particular. If you think it is easy just "come and see." If you remain while I am cleaning up after the day's run you might think I have no "snap."

We have refrained from attacking butter itself, but as the dairymen have confessed we might as well say that we have found the average butter full of things we do not care to eat. Half of the butter made in the United States is not, scientifically speaking, fit for human consumption.

ADDITIONAL EXPORTS.

We have exported the following amounts of the articles subjoined for the twelve months ending with December, and for December of last year:

Of sheep, 11,089 head for December, 1899, valued at \$70,248; for the twelve months, 150,824 sheep, valued at \$861,337; and 176,498 sheep for 1898, valued at \$1,070,966.

Of eggs, 429,925 dozen for December, 1899, being nearly double the exports for December, 1898; for the twelve months of 1899, 4,595,904 dozen, valued at \$816,855, as against 2,356,374 dozen, valued at \$394,982, for the twelve months of 1898.

Of fertilizers, 57,305 tons for December, 1899, valued at \$492,442, and 45,136 tons, valued at \$413,135 for December, 1898; for the twelve months of 1899, 916,872 tons, valued at \$7,801,984, as against 587,002 tons in 1898, valued at \$5,115,440.

Of dried, smoked, cured and shell fish, \$5,014,340 worth in 1898, as against \$4,797,350 worth in 1899. In this product our exports for December, 1899, increased to \$704,541

worth, as against \$464,499 worth in December, 1898.

Of hides and skins (other than furs), December, 1899, 635,464 lbs., valued at \$68,775; December, 1898, 1,018,167 lbs., valued at \$89,966; twelve months ending 1899, 7,514,483 lbs., valued at \$769,927; twelve months ending 1898, 11,397,129 lbs., valued at \$1,018,433.

Of leather and leather products, December, 1898, \$1,255,513 worth; December, 1899, \$1,457,965 worth; twelve months ending December, 1898, \$12,242,268 worth; 1899, \$15,316,242. Of this the United Kingdom took \$10,802,144 worth.

Of cottonseed oil cake and oil cake meal, December, 1898, 132,275,353 lbs., worth \$1,113,739; December, 1899, 163,572,097 lbs., worth \$1,594,938; twelve months ending December, 1898, 1,024,392,548 lbs., valued at \$8,778,691; 1899, 1,175,206,489 lbs., worth \$10,566,074. Of last year's exports of this product the United Kingdom took 434,715,832 lbs., Germany took 435,339,994 lbs., France, 61,500,000 lbs., the balance of Europe took 726,137,000 lbs.

Of cottonseed, December, 1898, 2,687,382 lbs. (\$18,619); 1899, 5,917,328 lbs. (\$39,743); twelve months ending 1898, 29,731,425 lbs. (\$193,211); 1899, 44,490,156 lbs. (\$254,814).

Of lard oil, December, 1898, 37,811 gallons, valued at \$17,309; December, 1899, 84,229 gallons, valued at \$38,853; twelve months ending December, 1898, 756,161 gallons, worth \$325,015; 1899, 1,046,470 gallons, valued at \$462,441.

Of cottonseed oil, December, 1898, 6,798,718 gallons, valued at \$1,690,533; 1899, 6,538,519 gallons, valued at \$1,856,938; twelve months ending December, 1898, 46,730,114 gallons, valued at \$11,465,357; 1899, 45,969,420 gallons, worth \$12,476,135.

We shipped \$236,322 worth of poultry and game last year.

Soap, toilet and fancy, December, 1898, \$23,746; other soaps, 3,067,452 lbs. (\$91,441); toilet and fancy soaps, December, 1899, \$29,802; other soaps, 3,299,191 lbs. (\$132,269); twelve months ending December, 1898, toilet and fancy soaps, \$333,800; 1899, \$354,590; other soaps, 1898, 28,314,092 lbs. (\$1,001,330); 1899, 41,095,904 lbs. (\$1,418,346).

Of raw wool, twelve months of 1898, 90,539 lbs. (\$14,406); 1899, 3,511,001 lbs. (\$566,295).

IMPORTS.

We have imported for the twelve months of 1898 and 1899 the following:

Of fish, 1898, \$5,853,172 worth; 1899, \$6,974,479 worth.

Of furs and fur skins, 1898, \$4,257,746 worth; 1899, \$6,111,882 worth.

Of hides and skins (other than fur skins), 1898, 256,188,970 lbs. (\$39,906,373); 1899, 318,261,631 lbs. (\$51,127,659). Of this over 40,000,000 lbs. came from the United Kingdom, 26,000,000 lbs. from France, 33,000,000 lbs. from Germany, 43,000,000 lbs. from other Europe, 64,000,000 lbs. from South America, 34,000,000 lbs. from East Indies.

Hide cuttings, raw and other glue stock, 1898, \$290,500 worth; 1899, \$1,068,273 worth.

Meat and meat extracts, 1898, \$175,580 worth; 1899, \$390,949 worth.

Provisions, 1898, \$110,031 worth; 1899, \$114,603 worth.

Dairy products, 1898, \$1,807,065 worth; 1899, \$2,271,764 worth.

Sausage casings, 1898, \$560,943 worth; 1899, \$622,544 worth.

Salt, 1898, 374,310,225 lbs. (\$587,348); 1899, 386,378,938 lbs. (\$587,103).

Spices, fancy, 1898, 750,074 lbs. (\$307,048); 1899, 814,157 lbs. (\$330,786); all other, 1898, \$248,725 worth; 1899, \$275,307.

Shipping Subsidy Bill.

The shipping subsidy bill before Congress is developing opposition to its details, though the measure is acceptable in general.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

SLIGHTLY FLUCTUATING MARKETS.

BUYERS HAD A FURTHER ADVANTAGE BUT REACTIONS FOLLOWED—A FAIRLY GOOD UNDER-TONE BUT NOTHING OF A BUOYANT CHARACTER AS YET—THE SHORT INTEREST ENLARGED—EXPORT DEMANDS CONTINUE QUIET.

While unquestionably the sentiment among the principal traders West is of a bullish order for the later rather than the near future of the market, it can not be said that developments this week have been of a markedly encouraging order. The shorts had the advantage early in the week, and they were disposed to put out rather full lines of the products all around. This short interest has been of a very independent and determined mood, and although it has been at times frightened into covering a little on some one day's supply of hogs of a light order, yet it has almost immediately resumed its operations of a bearish order, while it has been of sufficient degree and force to carry prices its own way, although declines at no time have been of a very material character. The fact that hogs have been coming in at times a little more freely than had been expected has encouraged this short interest, and particularly as the increase of stocks at the West has been indicated as a little larger than had been supposed probable; the official statement up to this writing has not been put out, yet it will undoubtedly be found at the close of this review. Then, again, early in the week there was some weakness from the report of the "Orange Judd Farmer" that the supplies of hogs in the country were 49,240,000, and which would make an increase of six-tenths of 1 per cent. over last year at this time, while it had been thought by the trade that there would be shown a decrease of supplies as compared with the first of January of the previous year of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000. The Government report, which usually appears in March, of the supplies of swine in the country on January 1, may show the expected decrease, but it would appear that there is less prospect of a preliminary statement of these supplies, and which was expected this week, while that the trade in expecting it had perhaps got it confounded with the putting out of the exhibit referred to. The near future supplies of hogs will have more to do with the course of prices for the products than any other feature. If they should prove light, it is believed that the short interest over the products would be easily scared, and that the market would have that added feature of strength. It looks in any event as though prices were nearing if they have not already practically reached bottom, and that if further concessions occur they will be of a feeble order, while from some other consideration it would seem as though the people with ideas of a stronger market in the future, and at

not a late period of it either, would have them justified by developments. Whatever increase of stocks is shown at the West, it must be recollected that they have come about largely from delayed export demands, and that at some time the demands from foreign markets must have by that much added force. It is remarkable the prolonged sluggish condition of export trading, particularly in consideration of the fact that consumption all over the world is keeping up in full proportions. These liberal wants of consumers are steadily diminishing supplies in distributors' hands on their for long time disinclination to buy extensively, and it would seem to be a question of time when there should be a good deal of briskness to the export movements. Unquestionably just now all foreign markets are piecing out their wants from their home grown hogs, but the more freely they are using these, with the feeling that by holding off buying in this country they can further weaken the markets here, the more pressure of their demands later on. At some of the inside prices of the week, exporters for the first time in a few days bought a little lard and meats, and seemed more interested, but their general temper even then was against free operations. There may be some reason, as it is claimed there is, for a portion of the indifference of exporters in the somewhat upset condition of affairs in England, by reason of the unsatisfactory developments thus far of the South African war, in the feeling that financial conditions there may be further upset, while upset financial affairs in England, particularly tight money, would, of course, mean sympathetic effect over Europe, and for that matter this country as well, while it is undeniable that some commercial staples, if not hog products, are somewhat depressed from the abnormal situation in England, notably tallow, greases, etc. But we believe on the whole that any weakness on the hog products is due mainly to the attitude of the foreign markets, in the belief that hogs will show in more liberal supply and better quality in this country than the trade here are willing to believe, and that their basis for the opinion is chiefly the large corn crop, while that they have a materially larger hog supply themselves than last year, and that altogether they feel that they can afford to wait until forced into buying by depleted stocks. The traders in this country are against the main features of the opinions held on the other side, while they regard the future of the market with confidence, and consider that the current supplies, deficient packing and the demands that must come about for consumption, as of a highly encouraging order. We think that a stimulation of prices may come about at any time when the receipts of hogs fall off, and that the fact that there is a larger short interest than ordinarily latterly will be ultimately of benefit in an upward tendency, as it would not take much to force covering operations.

In New York, there has not been much done in Western lard for export, but a fair movement has taken place in city lard. The city cutters are able to get strong prices for shoulders, bellies and hams, while there are reserved offerings of shoulders and desirable averages of bellies. The Cuban demands are steady, of fair volume and well distributed.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,138 bbls. pork, 9,532,354 lbs. lard and 12,135,382 lbs. meats; corresponding week last

year, 8,147 bbls. pork, 12,822,710 lbs. lard, and 17,978,332 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 3,238 bbls. pork, 7,314,133 lbs. lard, and 12,815,678 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,454 bbls. pork, 6,552,437 lbs. lard, and 15,175,088 lbs. meats.

Beef hams are more freely offered, while wanted moderately; car lots offered at \$20.50.

BEEF.—There is no marked activity, yet a steady amount of business. City extra India mess, tierces, \$18.00@19.00; barreled, packet, \$11.50@12.00; family, \$12.50@13.00; and extra mess, \$10.00@11.00.

CANNED MEATS are somewhat unsettled in price, with a fair amount of business; 1-lb. cans, \$1.50@1.75; 2-lb. cans, \$2.50@2.75; 4-lb. cans, \$4.95@5.45; 6-lb. cans, \$8.25@9.00; 14-lb. cans, \$18.00@21.50.

On Saturday (27) hog receipts West, 39,000; last year, 46,000. There was little change to the position for the products. The short side had some advantage, and there was as well some unloading. The close showed the changes for the day at 5 points decline for pork, and 2 points decline for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.20; city lard, \$5.75. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$10.50@11.00; city family, \$12.50@12.75; short clear, \$11.50@12.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 5¢@6¢, 2,000 pickled hams at 9¢@10¢, 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6¢@6½¢. Hogs, 6¢@6½¢.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 70,000; last year, 69,000. There was a strong market early for the product on the moderate receipts of hogs, and some advance was made, but there continued selling of the shorts and the speculative demand was dull, by which a decline was forced, with the loss for the day of 2¢ for pork, 5¢@7 points for lard, and 5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.20; sales of 150 tierces city lard, \$5.75. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$10.50@11.00, 100 bbls. city family at \$12.50@12.75; short

clear, \$11.50@12.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5¢@6¢, 1,500 pickled hams at 9¢@10½¢, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6½¢@6¾¢. Hogs, 6¢@6½¢.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 71,000; last year, 79,000. There was a weak market for the products at the beginning of trading on the decline in hogs, but brokers bought liberally, it was thought to some little extent for Armour, and there was a reaction; the close shows declines for the day of 7¢@12¢ for pork and 5¢@7 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.10; city lard, \$5.70. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$10.50@10.75, 125 bbls. city family at \$12.50, short clear at \$11.50@12.50. In city cut meats, 12 lbs. average, pickled bellies, 6½¢@6¾¢; pickled shoulders, 5¢@5½¢; pickled hams, 9¼¢@10¢. Hogs at 6¢@6½¢.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 82,000; last year, 70,000. There was a stronger tone to the products, with increased buying and an advance for the day of 2¢@5¢ for pork, 2 points for lard, and 5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.12½; city lard \$5.75. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.35; S. A., \$6.60; do. kegs, \$7.90. In pork, sales of 100 bbls. mess at \$10.50@10.75; 50 bbls. city family at \$12.50; short clear, \$11.50@12.50. In city cut meats, 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6½¢@6¾¢; 18,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. average, 6½¢; 1,000 pickled shoulders, 5½¢; pickled hams, 9¼¢@10¢. Hogs, 6½¢@6¾¢.

On Friday, hog receipts West, 55,000; last year, 74,000. The temper of the market for the products was stronger and the close showed an advance for the day of 7¢ for pork, and 5¢@7 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.20; city lard, \$5.80. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.35; mess pork, \$10.50@11.00. No other changes in prices. Compound lard, 5¢@6¢.

On Friday the Chicago stock statement showed the stocks of lard as 118,024 tierces, against 94,804 tierces Jan. 1, but with the new rules in Chicago, a higher grade of lard is now required for contract deliveries and its stock is only 52,500 tierces contract, against 82,584 tierces contract stock Jan. 1, while the general increased stock this month is made up by the throwing of a good deal of the lard out of the statement of contract stocks to "other kinds." Short ribs increased in stock for the month about 4,500,000 lbs. (The full statement of stocks is elsewhere printed in this publication.)

Hog receipts for the day, 56,000; last year, 67,000. The products advanced sharply on good general buying and increased confidence all around. The close shows advances for the day of 17.20 for pork, 15 points for lard and 10.12 points for ribs.

Stock of pork in New York, 6,208 barrels, old and new, against 7,720 barrels last month

and 11,805 barrels last year, and of lard, 12,043 tierces prime, 981 tierces off grade and 1,097 tierces steerine; total, 14,121 tierces, against 15,328 tierces Jan. 1.

The world's visible supplies of lard Feb. 1 were 81,000 tierces in Europe, 52,000 tierces afloat, and the total 283,972 tierces, against 279,443 tierces Jan. 1, and at that time the stocks in Europe were 81,000 tierces and the amount afloat 75,000 tierces.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Jan. 27, is as follows:

PORK, BBLs.			
To.	Week ending Jan. 27, 1900.	Same week, 1899.	Nov. 1, '99, to Jan. 27, 1900.
U. Kingdom...	2,023	1,934	10,813
Continent ...	317	2,401	15,076
So. & Cen. Am.	317	88	5,633
W. Indies....	1,829	3,598	23,546
Br. No. Am...	40	117	2,518
Other countries	440	9	717
Total	4,975	8,147	62,803

HAM AND BACON, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	10,769,003	15,342,114	151,649,075
Continent ...	1,519,284	2,236,143	29,550,973
So. & Cen. Am.	85,850	14,350	1,251,975
W. Indies....	239,850	357,875	3,045,350
Br. No. Am...	...	600	25,000
Other countries	25,100	27,250	425,350
Total	12,647,087	17,978,332	185,907,923

LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	4,227,893	4,456,751	66,420,591
Continent ...	5,302,273	7,240,657	93,080,130
So. & Cen. Am.	526,850	363,390	5,252,895
W. Indies....	906,370	708,730	6,085,665
Br. No. Am...	...	192	58,225
Other countries	32,520	53,020	509,480
Total	10,805,906	12,822,710	172,021,966

Recapitulation of Week's Reports.

Week ending Jan. 27.			
From	Pork, bbls.	Bacon & Ham, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York ...	3,247	6,000,375	6,022,960
Boston	77	5,250	...
Portland, Me.	...	1,858,500	998,500
Phila., Pa....	173	2,810,432	610,390
Balto., Md...	187	1,711,705	2,663,552
Norfolk .....	...	6,000	178,750
Newport News	911	...	173,397
New Orleans.	30	88,900	27,700
Montreal .....	...	...	...
St. John, N.B.	400	221,925	22,750
Total	4,975	12,647,087	10,695,906

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '99, to Jan. 27, 1900.	Nov. 1, '98, to Jan. 23, '99.	Decrease.
Pork, bbls...	12,400,600	17,044,800	4,584,200
Hams, bacn, lb	185,907,923	249,511,753	63,603,830
Lard, lb	172,021,986	207,199,097	35,177,111

—Among the new corporations is the Union Dairy Company, of Rockford, Ill. Capital, \$2,500; dairy business. Incorporators: B. Bollman, L. Fred Miller, Charles S. Lawshe.

COMING EVENTS.

1900.
Feb. 6 and 7.—Third annual meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Kansas City, Mo.

February 13 and 14.—Oklahoma Live Stock Association, sixth annual convention at Ell Reno, O. T.

March 6.—Panhandle Live Stock Association meets at Canadian, Tex.

March 13.—Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, annual meeting, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dec. 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

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DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The petition of the Live Stock Exchange of Indianapolis against the passage of House Bill No. 6, in relation to a tax upon the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine, presented by Mr. Overstreet, was referred Monday to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Ray, of New York, same date: The petition of W. E. Beardsley and others, of Coventry, N. Y., for the passage of a bill relating to dairy food and products, was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Sherman, same date: Petition of Jerome Warden and others, of Russia, N. Y., and vicinity, to subject imported food products to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Sibley, same date: Petition of H. J. Brennan and a number of business men of Pennsylvania, asking for repeal of the act placing 15 per cent. duty on hides, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

VOGT CO.'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

The new edition of the illustrated catalogue of the Henry Vogt Machine Company, engineers and builders of ice and refrigerating machinery of Louisville, Ky., is presented to the public interested. No attempt is made to give a scientific treatise on the subject of mechanical refrigeration, but to give information regarding their absorption, ice and refrigerating machines, and the claims made for them, that there may be a better understanding of the many advantages derived from using them. The experience of this company covers a period of over twelve years. During all this time they have had their patrons' interest, as well as their own, at heart, and have demonstrated thoroughly that their absorption system is among the best; and this accounts for the public favor which has been won. By increasing trade the company have been obliged to enlarge their shops so that they have now one of the largest and best equipped works in the country for the manufacture of ice and refrigerating machinery. The absorption machine manufactured by this company has no movable parts, save one small pump running at a very slow speed; hence, very little wear, tear and incidental shop expenses. As every part of the machine is properly proportioned and the working fluids auto-

matically regulated a steady uniform operation is insured. As a matter of economy, no part of this machine requires excessive foundations. It uses less ammonia, oil and waste and no more steam is used than is actually needed for distilled water. It is respectfully urged by the company that a thorough investigation of their absorption machines be made while in operation. Estimates on large or small contracts are cheerfully given.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.

H. R. Bill 887 (Senate 417) has for its object the appropriating of \$200,000 to the Philadelphia (Pa.) Commercial Museum to increase its facilities for the benefit of the American manufacturer and producer.

The work of the Institution has become so comprehensive that it is now serving all the principal American manufacturers of the United States with the latest news regarding commercial openings for their particular products in all parts of the world. Its reputation has become national and its influence international. It is desired to make its usefulness more widespread, and to give commercial information without charge, to Chambers of Commerce and other trade bodies throughout the United States.

That this object may be properly accomplished, it has been thought proper to ask Government aid.

Director Wilson says: "It is a work of importance to every manufacturer and exporter in the United States. Your assistance and influence with your friends in Congress in behalf of this bill are earnestly requested. We should greatly appreciate it if you will inform the members of your congressional district of your desire to have this measure passed, and if you would send us a copy of your request for their support thereof."

TEXAS OIL AND CAKE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 26.—(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)—Oil market grows weaker. Inquiry light, with 28@28½c bid. Mills holding for 29¼@30c. Meal, \$21@21.50 f. o. b. Galveston. Linters, 3@3¼c.

* Swift and Company have begun to give their South Omaha plant a general overhauling. Contracts are let for a new steel tower, and a steel trestle and viaduct have been set up, carrying their fat tanks from building to building over their main switching tracks.

OUR PORK UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

The annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, forwarded to Congress by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, is regarded by experts as being the most comprehensive and important of its kind ever issued. From its conclusive data, Germany, nor any other foreign country need have any fear of American pork. Of 2,227,740 carcasses of hogs examined microscopically the results were as follows:

Free from all appearance of trichinae, 2,160,230, or 96.97 per cent.

Containing trichinae-like bodies or disintegrated trichinae, 25,913, or 1.16 per cent.

Containing living trichinae, 41,597, or 1.87 per cent.

In other words, microscopics of American pork indicate that about 97 per cent. of it is absolutely free from the taint of the deadly trichinae. The cost of making these examinations by the Government is reported to be \$198,355.

The inspection of the various kinds of live stock was carried on throughout the year at 138 abattoirs and packinghouses, in forty-one cities. Experiments with antitoxin in the treatment of tuberculosis among cattle are to be continued this year. Thus far these experiments are favorable and indicate that an antitoxic serum will eventually be discovered that will be entirely effectual. This work is to be continued in co-operation with the bio-chemic division of the Department of Agriculture.

FEEDING THE BELLIGERENTS.

An agent for the Transvaal Government was in Chicago recently to purchase a trainload of beef, 750,000 pounds, for the Boers. The packers decline to sell beef for South Africa for delivery beyond Chicago.

An enormously large consignment of beef sold by a Chicago packer, through its London house, is now on the ocean, en route for South Africa.

BEEF FOR BULLER'S ARMY.

Two hundred and eighty head of cattle, requiring eighteen cars, were recently shipped from Findlay, O., to Newport News, Va., en route for Durban, South Africa. The cattle were bought by a purchasing agent of the British for \$10,000 for Gen. Buller's army.

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Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—January figures on cattle receipts made a very liberal showing at the Chicago market, total being 220,000, against 207,775 in December, 191,604 in January last year and the largest January showing since 1896, when the record of 237,703 was made.

The market has not been generally satisfactory either at the selling or buying side of the trade, though compared with the same month in other years the average of prices is in favor of the month just completed. It is true that prices now current compared with those prevailing in December show a severe depression, but it should not be overlooked that there are fewer good thick fat steers coming and a very perceptible increase in the percentage of very common, immature and light weights.

The latter half of the month saw the general conditions of the trade in anything but agreeable tone, weather for most of the time has been unfavorable to the beef market and the Eastern and export demand has been as sluggish as the dressed beef trade. Prices have settled off until sales now made compared with those of middle weeks of December indicate declines of 75 cents to \$1.25 per hundred weight, but allowing for generally poorer quality of offerings now coming the actual depreciation has not been quite so severe, probably 50 to 75 cents fairly covering the real decline. It is doubtful whether any steers as prime as the Christmas heaves early in December would now sell above \$6.50 and \$6.30 is about the top figures now seen quoted with bulk of good to choice heavy heaves selling between \$5.00 and around \$6.10; fair to good medium to strong weight steers, \$5.00 to \$5.60, and common to good light to medium weight making \$4 to around \$5, with the cattle to sell below \$5.50 meeting more free sale than do the higher priced kinds, a condition that will likely prevail until there is a more free and urgent demand from the Eastern and export trade.

The stocker and feeder trade has been comparatively quiet, but is showing some increased activity, with selected feeders selling as high as \$4.20 this week, and quite a business is being done in feeder grades at \$4 to \$4.60; stock steers and heifers still rule quiet at prices ranging between \$3 and \$4.

The native butcher and canner market has been an up and down one in a range of 25¢ to 50¢ and is still on a somewhat unsteady basis, strictly choice selling almost as high this week as any time in the month, at \$4.00 to \$4.60, but the bulk of fat cows and heifers selling between \$3.25 and \$3.90 with canners largely at \$2.50 to around \$3. Bulls are and have been very dull sale, except for the more attractive butcher grades. Veal calves are selling high, \$8.10 being made for fancy offerings this week, but common calves on stocker order do not meet ready sale.

Texas supplies have been very fair for the season of the year. These light Southern cattle meet with considerable favor if fat, and while prices have wavered somewhat, the fluctuation has not been as severe as on native steers and very fair prices are now being realized.

HOGS.—More or less has been written of "hog shortage" in live stock and farm journals of late weeks, but it is noted that January receipts at Chicago were 816,000, against 746,416 in December, 784,513 in

January last year and the total is the largest for any corresponding month since 1895, when there were 869,115 recorded. While the number coming in has been heavier than in December or any January since 1895, the number taken out on Eastern shipping account has been comparatively small, about 90,000, a small increase over January last year, but away short of other Januaries back to and including 1895. In fact, a comparison for a number of years back shows a tendency to decrease in the number of live hogs taken out for Eastern slaughter.

There have been some tame and soft spots in the market, but the general tendency since the opening days of the new year has been toward a higher price level and from an opening for January at around \$4.50 basis for bulk of hogs the prices now current show an appreciation of close to 25 cents per hundred weight.

From a packing standpoint the present prices are too high, being relatively higher than the manufactured product, but there is evidently an outlet for the hogs to the fresh meat trade, as it is only recently that the packers have shown any marked bearish developments.

The quality of hogs arriving has been unusually poor for the season of year, but has within the last ten days begun to show rapid improvement and, while extreme heavy weight has been lacking, it has been months since as good general average quality has been noted as that of the present week.

As the market now stands the bulk of hogs to average above 200 lbs. weight sell at \$4.65 to \$4.75 for mixed, \$4.70 to \$4.75 for medium weight and \$4.75 to \$4.80 for good smooth heavy; light and light mixed, \$4.55 to \$4.70 and pigs, \$4 to \$4.40.

SHEEP.—A run of 336,000 sheep for January has been keeping up the record for Chicago handling more sheep than all other Western markets combined. The December showing was 316,265 and for January last year the arrivals were 354,140. Aside from January last year the record for January of this year is ahead of all corresponding months for this market. The market has been influenced at times by excessive runs resulting from sharp advances in the market, but general tendency of the market has been to a higher basis of prices and those now ruling are about 75 cents per hundred weight higher on lambs and 40 to 75 cents higher on sheep than at the beginning of the month. Bulk of lambs sell at \$6.50 to \$6.85, tops \$7, yearlings up to \$5.90; handy weight sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.35; exports, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Chicago Stocks.

	Feb. 1, 1900.	Jan. 1, 1900.
Mess pork, new bbls.....	30,066	31,366
Mess pork, old, bbls.....	67,528	78,106
Mess pork, other, bbls.....	31,708	24,912
Lard, contract, tierces.....	23,500	83,580
Lard, other kinds, tierces..	65,524	11,504
Hams, a. p., lbs.....	34,485,153	26,504,584
Shoulders, a. p., lbs.....	1,061,389	938,514
Bacon, a. r., lbs.....	17,630,497	13,947,323
Bacon, a. c., lbs.....	2,543,797	2,263,262
Bacon, a. c. extra, lbs.....	.....	6,973,977
Bacon, a. c., lbs.....	263,236	134,467
Other cuts, lbs.....	13,692,057	11,920,896

Liverpool Stocks.

	Feb. 1, 1900.	Jan. 1, 1900.
Bacon, boxes.....	11,500	14,700
Hams, boxes.....	4,400	5,800
Shoulders, boxes.....	2,200	500
Cheese, boxes.....	46,400	71,000
Butter, packages.....	15,500	21,700
Lard, tierces.....	26,000	28,000
Lard, other kinds, tons.....	1,040	900

During the last week 4,769 cars of live stock arrived here, and 948 cars were shipped from here. The receipts for the preceding week were 5,508 cars and for the corresponding week last year 5,866 cars.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 39,494; hogs, 153,808; sheep, 73,086; against 49,665 cattle, 183,290 hogs, 60,247 sheep the previous week, 52,668 cattle, 192,487 hogs, 77,665 sheep the corresponding week of 1899; 52,557 cattle, 156,773 hogs, 91,460 sheep the corresponding week of 1898.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 10,568; hogs, 23,827; sheep, 3,387; against 15,402 cattle, 14,552 hogs, 907 sheep the previous week; 15,539 cattle, 19,583 hogs, 9,268 sheep the corresponding week of 1899; 18,295 cattle, 34,437 hogs, 15,884 sheep the corresponding week of 1898.

Two loads of hogs sold Saturday at \$4.90, the highest of the year, 90¢ higher than a year ago, the highest for January since 1894, and within 10¢ of the top for any month since August, 1895. Most of the trade expect prices to go still higher, and yet present prices are 90¢ higher than a year ago, while pork closed only 20¢ higher, lard 5¢ higher, and short ribs 55¢ higher than a year ago.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 32,000; Anglo-American, 11,300; Boyd & Lunham, 5,600; Chicago, 7,500; Continental, 9,700; Hammond, 5,500; International, 10,600; Lipton, 6,400; Morris, 7,200; Swift, 26,900; Viles & Robbins, 13,000, and butchers, 7,000.

The Omaha Packing Company's branch in Denver, says the Denver "Stockman," is likely to get pinched pretty badly by the packer war. It is said they loaded up very heavily last week, and now Cudahy, Swift, Armour and Dold are firing in carload after carload of beef that they are selling 1¢ to 1½¢ per lb. less than last week.

Combined receipts at four Western markets the first four weeks of this year, 407,200 cattle, 1,352,100 hogs and 404,200 sheep, showing an increase of 16,600 cattle and a decrease of 89,900 hogs and 73,200 sheep compared with a year ago.

Last week eleven markets received 450,000 hogs, against 530,000 the previous week and 546,000 a year ago. Chicago alone received 29,500 less than the previous week and 36,600 less than a year ago.

The hogs received last week averaged 228 lbs., against 226 lbs. the preceding week, 238 lbs. a month ago, 256 lbs two months ago, 231 lbs. a year ago, 231 lbs. two years ago, and 252 lbs. three years ago.

Chicago Provision Market.

From the best prices on the recent advance of this market, pork has lost 60¢ a barrel, and lard and ribs about a quarter of a cent per pound. The present bull campaign started about December 1. Pork advanced over \$1.50 a barrel, and lard and ribs almost 1 cent a pound. Now pork has had a reaction of about 60¢ a barrel, and lard and ribs about one-quarter of a cent per pound. At present the market is more or less a puzzle. Provision people generally would like to be able to decide whether or not this reaction is enough to warrant a renewal of the bull campaign. No one seems to be able to decide in their own minds anything about it. At present about one-half of the provision pit is inclined to be bearish and disposed to sell on all the advances. Then again the outsider is a little mystified. As he never gets into the market until the advance is on, the decline has been quite enough to destroy the averages of some of those who doubled up too fast. Packing in the West is still over one million hogs short of last year. Last week this shortage was increased instead of lessened. The oldest member in the trade has never known the domestic cash demand to be so good as it is now. The foreign demand is not as good as it was a year ago. Hog receipts are moderate, and the price is

over a parity with the speculative product, which can be bought cheaper in the pit than it can be made at the yards. Another thing that has bothered the talent a little is the uncertainty of the hog crop, which was this week estimated by the "Orange Judd Farmer" at 49,242,000, which is an increase of six-tenths per cent. over last year. The inspection rules which were changed on January 1 are not spoken of so much as they were before the new rules went into effect, but it is still the fact that the man who is "long" is now certain to get "choice" lard, and the man who is "long" ribs is certain to get a much more desirable and valuable article than has heretofore been the case. There are about 20,000,000 pounds of ribs here, compared with 55,000,000 last year. What the provision market seems to need now is a leader. Once let a leader appear, and it is almost certain that prices will go soaring again, but as the market stands now it should be played with considerable caution.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	10.80	10.85	10.75	10.85
May	10.80	10.85	10.75	10.80
July	10.85	10.87½	10.85	10.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	6.00	6.02½	5.97½	6.00
May	6.10	6.12½	6.07½	6.10
July	6.10	6.12½	6.07½	6.10
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.80	5.82½	5.77½	5.80
May	5.85	5.87½	5.85	5.85
July	5.85	5.87½	5.85	5.85

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January	10.87½	10.90	10.87½	10.85
May	10.87½	10.90	10.87½	10.85
July	10.90	10.95	10.87½	10.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	6.02½	6.05	5.92½	5.90
May	6.10	6.12½	6.00	6.02½
July	6.10	6.12½	6.00	6.02½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.82½	5.82½	5.72½	5.75
May	5.80	5.82½	5.77½	5.80
July	5.80	5.82½	5.77½	5.80

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January	10.67½	10.70	10.60	10.42½
May	10.67½	10.70	10.60	10.62½
July	10.75	10.77½	10.70	10.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75
May	5.92½	5.92½	5.85	5.87½
July	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.72½	5.72½	5.67½	5.70
May	5.77½	5.80	5.72½	5.75
July	5.77½	5.80	5.72½	5.75

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.67½	10.70	10.62½	10.67½
July	10.72½	10.75	10.67½	10.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.87½	5.92½	5.85	5.90
July	5.95	6.00	5.92½	5.97½

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RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.65	5.67½	5.65	5.67½
May	5.70	5.75	5.67½	5.75
July	5.77½	5.77½	5.72½	5.77½

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.75	10.80	10.70	10.75
July	10.82½	10.85	10.77½	10.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.95	5.97½	5.92½	5.92½
July	6.02½	6.05	6.00	6.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.77½	5.82½	5.77½	5.80
July	5.85	5.85	5.82½	5.82½

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.77½	10.95	10.77½	10.95
July	10.95	10.97½	10.87½	10.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.97½	6.10	5.97½	6.07½
July	6.07½	6.17½	6.07½	6.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.82½	5.95	5.82½	5.90
July	5.90	5.97½	5.90	5.95

South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

The week has started out with a much better feeling in the cattle trade, but this has been brought about wholly by the supplies here falling under the requirements of the packers. The few decent steers offered have sold fully 10c higher and the common to medium offerings are strong to 10c higher than at the close of last week. Cows and heifers are generally 10c to 15c higher and bulls and stags are strong, while veals have advanced 15c to 25c. The trade in stock cattle has been brisk, although there has been no gain in values. Stock bulls, stock heifers and good quality feeders are leading in the demand and many more could be sold than are arriving. Native steers are quotable at \$4@5.75; good to choice, \$5.75@6.25; Texas and Westerns, \$3.50@5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.75; bulls and stags, \$2.25@4.75; yearlings and calves, \$4@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@4.75; veals, \$4.50@7.50.

There seems to be no limit to the demand for sheep and lambs, and the higher they get the more anxious packers seem to be for them. Prices advanced 10c to 15c last week, made a gain on Monday of 10c to 15c and advanced 10c to 15c again to-day, and the prospects are for a further advance to-morrow. Lambs are quoted at \$5.75@6.00; yearlings, \$4.75@5.50; sheep and yearlings, \$4.50@5.10; ewes, \$3.75@4.75. Lambs have made the most gain, as there seems to be a scarcity of good quality offerings.

The hog market touched high point Monday at \$4.80 and to-day values fell off a dime. Sales ranged from \$4.50 to \$4.70, with the bulk selling at \$4.55 to 4.60. January closes with an increase of over 16,000 hogs, as compared with a year ago, and yet the demand is far from being satisfied.

COTTON OIL PEOPLE AGAINST BUTTERINE TAX.

The three bills now pending in Congress, placing a tax of 10c per pound on butterine, is causing quite a strong opposition among the Southern cottonseed oil mill owners. As cottonseed oil is an important ingredient used in the manufacture of the product, a prohibitory tax would lessen the demand, and thus decrease the oil mill product. The oil mill people of Texas are petitioning members of Congress from that State, with reference to the matter.

OPPOSE ARGENTINE TREATIES.

The Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, in annual session, passed resolutions against the proposed treaty between the United States and Argentine Republic, so far as the schedules on wools and pelts are concerned on account of the alleged ruinous effects to the wool industry.

* Mr. James E. Hewes, of Baltimore, Md., who, for many years, has been active in fighting violators of the oleomargarine law, is interested in a bill which will soon be introduced in the State Legislature, having for its object the appointment of a supervisor, whose duty shall be to see that all the laws affecting the dairy interests are complied with. Mr. Hewes also proposes to have introduced a bill to amend the present oleomargarine law, so that oleomargarine may be manufactured and offered for sale, on condition that it is not made in imitation or as a counterfeit of butter. The bill which will follow the Massachusetts act on the same subject, which permits the sale of oleomargarine under such conditions that the purchaser may know exactly what he is buying.

* Seven expert appraisers for the \$50,000,000 cattle syndicate, of which George B. Loving is the promoter, have made their reports, and it is expected that two other appraisers, who will inspect the properties in the extreme Western part of Texas, will soon render their reports; also Mr. Loving will go to New York to complete the deal.

* George A. Schmeiz, of Schmeiz Bros., bankers, was elected as president of the Newport News Abattoir Company, in place of Frederick A. Palmer, who has been made superintendent and general manager.

* Alleged fraud in the sale of butterine, which hundreds of dealers throughout the country have purchased as butter, says a Chicago despatch is said to have been practiced by John B. Rooney and Walter H. Butler, who were to have had a hearing before a United States commissioner on Wednesday last.

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DEATH OF PHILIP D. ARMOUR, Jr.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1900.—The provision trade was stirred to its depths by the news of the death of Philip Danforth Armour, Jr., on Friday, Jan. 28, at his summer residence, Montecito, Cal. It was only a few weeks before he had gone West on account of the health of his son, Philip D. Armour III. When he left Chicago he was in the very best of health, and his death came as a complete surprise, as it was not known even that he was sick. His illness lasted less than 24 hours. The cause of his death was congestion of the lungs.

The news of Mr. Armour's death caused general sorrow among the employees of Armour & Co. in Chicago. He was a member of the firm and bore the respect and admiration of those with whom he came in contact in his business relations.

Philip Danforth Armour, Jr., was born at Milwaukee, Wis., thirty-one years ago, residing there until the removal of his parents to Chicago in 1875. He was the second son of Philip D. Armour and Belle Ogden Armour.

Mr. Armour was an exception to the usual accepted role of the rich man's son. It was said of him that he possessed all the marvelous genius and energy in business affairs that has made his father's name a household word throughout the world. He was educated under private teachers, and later went to Andover, where he was prepared for Yale. But his mind was set on a life of business activity and he importuned his father so much to let him get into business that at last he had his own way, but only on condition that he spend a year traveling abroad with a competent tutor. So, after a year at Yale, he started abroad. He did not complete his year's travel, but came back and entered his father's business, and he at once began to master its every detail. When he became of age he was taken into full partnership, and since then he had gradually assumed more and more of the responsibility of the business. "Junior," as he was affectionately known by the employees of the office, was a man of whom it can be safely said that everybody who knew him liked him. Thoroughly democratic and unostentatious in manner, and giving largely of his means to various causes of charity, he will be very seriously missed. As an example of his dislike for notoriety it may be mentioned that his wedding was of the very quietest kind. Although a big wedding had been arranged, he was married quietly one night at his father's house a short time before the day set for the wedding. He was married ten years ago to Miss May E. Lester, daughter of the late John Lester. Mrs. Armour and two sons, Philip D., Jr., and Lester, survive him.

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THE STANDARD ICE MACHINE & MFG. CO.,
HAMILTON, O.

Telegrams of sympathy and condolence poured into the home of J. Ogden Armour here from all parts of the country. They were received and responded to during Mr. J. Ogden Armour's absence in California by Mr. Arthur Meeker, manager of Armour & Co.'s department at the stock yards, who was a schoolmate of P. D. Armour, Jr.

"The death of Mr. Armour is a severe blow to those who knew him or came in contact with him," said Mr. Meeker. "He inherited a great deal of his father's ability and was a man of keen perception and quick to act. In the management of the business of Armour & Co. he was one of the leading spirits and was much beloved and respected

Attorney F. J. O'Keeffe of the law firm of Flanagan & O'Keeffe, who was for fourteen years in the employ of Armour & Co., and who knew P. D. Armour, Jr., probably as well as any man in Chicago, said:

"I have known P. D. Armour, Jr., since he was a boy. On the surface his manner may have been styled brusque or forcible, for he was a man of original thought and positive ideas, but in all my experience I never met any one who was so tenderly devoted to his wife and children. They were always with him wherever he went. Business man though he was, he never allowed business to interfere with his family duties. When his family was living at his summer residence at Oconomowoc, he always spent at least four days a week there.

"Both P. D. Armour, Jr., and J. Ogden Armour were ideal sons of a business man. They paid the strictest attention to the affairs of their father. P. D. Armour, Jr., like his father, was a shrewd, temperate, and capable business man, and it was one of the ambitions of his life to make the great business founded by his father prosper.

"Mr. Armour was a man of cultivated and artistic tastes. His house, which, together with that of his brother, occupies a whole block, is a model of elegance and refinement. While the house was being built it owner was traveling through Europe, picking up, wherever he could find them, artistic treasures and curios to furnish it.

"His library, one of the finest private collections in America, occupies a room 60x40 feet on the southeast front of his residence. The music-room, the dining-room, the drawing-room, and in fact the whole house, are perfect in their appointments. The third floor is occupied by a ballroom, billiard room, and complete athletic outfit, for Mr. Armour was a great devotee of athletics.

"Mr. Armour purchased an estate of several hundred acres at Oconomowoc, and erected thereon a handsome country house."

It has often been remarked that Mr. Armour, the deceased, would give more time and attention to a poor man than he would to a rich one. But Mr. Armour was seen at his best at his home with his family around him. No more affectionate father or loving husband could be found anywhere. In addition to his magnificent residence on Michigan avenue, in Chicago, he had a beautiful summer home at Oconomowoc, Wis., comprising about four hundred acres, where art of the landscape gardener was given full play.

The funeral was held on Thursday at his late residence, the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus officiating. The burial was private.

The active pallbearers were as follows: D. J. Simpson, T. J. Connors, H. P. Darlington, E. E. Chandler, E. A. Valentine, Everett Wilson, C. F. Langdon and Arthur Meeker. Honorary pallbearers: A. J. Earling, Dr. Frank Billings, C. W. Comes, C. M. Favorite, George R. Peck, John C. Black, P. A. Valentine, George H. Webster, Dr. Frank Cary and Jesse Spalding.



THE LATE P. D. ARMOUR, Jr.

From a photograph taken ten years ago, the only picture of him in existence.

by the employees of the firm. Mr. Armour was unusually fond of his home and family, and was constantly showering upon his wife and children evidences of his affection for them. I knew him both as a schoolboy and as a business man. In his younger days he was a boy with a good disposition and many generous points. As a business man he was shrewd and strict, yet most kind to those under him."

The Armours have that family affection and brotherly fondness, the strength of which is akin to that typified in Corsican blood.

The modesty of Mr. Armour, the deceased, and his shrinking from publicity was shown in his charities. While he gave much, it was not often that his name was allowed to appear as the donor. Mrs. Armour was much sought after to act as patroness of charity affairs, and few great undertakings of the kind have been given in the city since her marriage in which her name was not near the head of the list of women interested in the object for which the entertainment was given.



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JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,

Franklin Square,

NEW YORK CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 31, 1900.

The receipts and slaughter, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	32,500	60,500	14,700
Same week, 1899	32,030	73,684	16,507
Same week, 1900	36,512	90,037	17,171
Same week, 1897	34,018	67,449	19,419
Same week, 1896	22,559	49,528	14,593
Chicago	39,200	152,700	74,200
Omaha	13,500	35,400	18,000
St. Louis	9,100	39,500	4,200
St. Joseph	3,000	22,100	4,400
Kansas City	32,600	60,500	14,700
Total past week	98,000	310,200	115,500
Previous week	107,600	376,600	100,300
Same week, 1899	111,400	390,600	126,500
Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour P'king Co.	4,937	28,165	3,953
Swift and Company	6,750	16,106	5,723
S. & S. Co.	5,063	2,367	1,612
Fowler, Son & Co.	98	11,973	...
Ruddy Bros.	288	...	...
Small butchers	195	312	216
Total past week	17,331	58,923	11,504
Previous week	14,016	72,059	12,116
Same week, 1899	16,551	69,258	12,557

CATTLE.—Last week was rather a mixed one—a sort of see-sawing market—one day up and the other day down, finally closing the week some 10c lower than former week on some grades, and on some special grades even as low as 25c per 100 lbs., which loss mostly fell on the offerings of heavy feeders. There was a pronounced lack of "toppy" natives on market; plenty, however, of short fed natives. Towards the close of the week the best prices paid for 1,481 lbs. average, \$5.70. There were no cattle offered that would bring the \$6 mark. Cows and heifers of light handy weight were wanted and brought remarkably good prices all the week, until the last, when they also softened in values. Some few fancy heifers sold as high as \$5, but some very good beef heifers sold from \$4.25@4.50. Bulls sold fairly well during the entire week, but towards the close a weakness of some 15c per 100 lbs. below the prices of the opening day of the week. Some 1,640 lbs. average bulls tipped the market at \$4, but very good bulls ranged from \$3.50@3.80. There were very few export cattle among the range cattle. Some Colorado steers, 1,410 lbs. average, sold at \$5.25. Very good Western steers sold at a range from \$4.50@4.85. Western cows, 1,040 lbs. average, sold at \$3.15. Western heifers, 745 lbs. average, at \$3.50. A bunch of Colorado bulls, 1,225 lbs. average, sold at \$2.60. Some range fed Texas steers, 1,040 lbs. average, sold at \$4.35. The quarantine Texas division was not very largely represented. Some pretty fair Colorado steers, 1,140 lbs. average, sold at \$4.50. Some cows, 810 lbs. average, at \$2.80. A bunch of

82 bulls, 1,192 lbs. average, sold at \$3, but quite a number sold at \$3.00@3.25. A bunch of 21 Texas stags, 1,228 lbs. average, sold at \$4.10. The stocker and feeder market, towards the close of the week, tapered off in valuation from 5c to 25c per 100 lbs., according to the different grades. The heavy feeders broke pretty badly. The fancy offerings to be sure, as usual, held their own very strongly indeed. Last week we sent forward to the country 287 cars containing 9,253 head, against 311 cars for the previous week and 260 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Shipments of cattle to the seaboard last week 66 cars; 59 going to New York and 7 to Philadelphia. Among the outside purchasers may be noticed; Schwarzschild, 763 head; Cudahy, 688; Armour, 145; Balling, 107; Hammond, 140; Hall, 246; Kraus, 160; Michael, 150; United Dressed Beef Co., 48, with other small shippers ranging from 25 to 75 head. The canner market was very quiet for the entire week. The packers are not so eager for such as heretofore; both cows and steers suffered in value about 10c per 100 lbs. for the week.

On Monday, this week, receipts were 7,344; Tuesday, 9,100. On Monday some export and dressed beef cattle were offered, which met with ready sales. On Tuesday, however, the supply was rather scant and the export demand on that day slack indeed. There were plenty of fairly fleshed animals and these brought good prices; in fact there was a stiffness to a 10c higher valuation on Monday. The same in the early part of Tuesday, but towards the end of the day a softness manifested pretty much all along the line. Choice light heifers and cows—not too heavy—have sold freely, but heavy cows, heifers and canners are what may be called pretty slow sale. Quite a number of very good cows changed hands at \$3.50, while a few choice heifers brought \$5, still very good heifers, indeed, were sold at \$4.20. Choice young feeding bulls are wanted and bring good prices, but the heavy and medium weights were dull. Veal calves are very scarce. There was a fairly liberal supply of Western range cattle. Some Western steers, 1,276 lbs. average, sold at the very good price of \$5.30. Some few Western cows, 1,265 lbs. average, sold at \$3.80, but the bulk of the Western cows of fair finish sold at \$3.65. Western heifers, 770 lbs. average, sold at \$3.80. Western bulls, 1,540 lbs. average, \$3. Some well finished Western fed Texas steers, 1,318 lbs. average, sold at \$4.90. The quarantine division not very largely supplied and run mostly to steers. Among the sales may be noticed: A bunch of 104, 1,128 lbs. average, at \$4.45—the highest price paid so far this week. Some few cows brought \$3.00, but the general run of cows of about 850 lbs. average sold at \$2.80. Texas bulls, 1,397 lbs. average, sold

at \$3.25. The stocker and feeder market is rather dull—the very best grades, as usual, bring steady prices, but anything offish has to be put to a still lower valuation to affect sales.

HOGS.—On Thursday the packers did their level best to force the market to a 5c lower basis, but finally cleaned up the market, cutting their expectancy by 2½c, so that the tops stood \$4.80, bulk \$4.50@4.57½. On Friday Chicago had a short supply; Eastern reports 10c higher, and the speculators at an early hour purchased about 2,000, ranging all the way from 2½c to 10c higher valuation. The packers, however, came in very slowly to the market and fought the advance as long as possible, but finally a 5c advance was pretty well established on nearly all grades. A few fancy tops stood at \$4.70; the bulk, \$4.55@4.60. On Saturday the packers again halted at the advance, but the supply was small, they wanted hogs, and so they cleaned up the yards, even purchasing such as in the hands of the speculators; so that the heavies sold from \$4.65@4.70; mixed packing \$4.60@4.65; light mixed, \$4.55@4.60; with pigs at a range of \$3.50@4.20, according to the weight and quality; the tops for the day standing \$4.75, with bulk, \$4.60@4.67½.

On Monday, this week, receipts were 8,407; Tuesday, 12,090. The market opened Monday with, as it were, a drawn battle between the purchasers and sellers. The sellers demanded an advance to keep even with Chicago, but this the packers firmly resisted, so that up to noon hardly an animal changed hands. When the purchasers, seeing the packers presented such a firm front, gracefully accepted the situation and sold at about Saturday's prices; tops standing \$4.75, with bulk \$4.60@4.70. On Tuesday, with larger supply, the packers determined to have the upper hand and entered the market offering 12½c to 15c lower prices. This the buyers resisted and again it was a drawn battle and dull market until the afternoon, when finally the packers conceded some points and most of the sales were from 5c to 10c lower. A small bunch of a few hogs, of 241 lbs. average, on a special order, sold at \$4.70, but otherwise the top for the day was \$4.65, with bulk \$4.50@4.60.

SHEEP.—During the entire week there was a good demand for all offerings of lambs and mutton—and to be sure, as usual, the stockers and feeders supply entirely too limited for the demand. Among the sales may be noticed: A bunch of native lambs, 85 lbs. average, \$6; a bunch of 127 Texas lambs, 59 lbs. average, \$5.60; a bunch of 546 Kansas fed Arizona lambs, 73 lbs. average, at \$6.10; a bunch of 146 Kansas fed Wyoming muttons, 112 lbs. average, at \$4.85; a bunch of 360 Western wethers, 97 lbs. average, at \$4.75; a bunch of 617 Western shearings and yearlings, 90 lbs. average, \$4.70; a bunch of 822 Western feeding lambs, 51 lbs. average, at \$5.20.

Monday's receipts this week, 3,212; Tuesday, 1,500; and the market entirely in favor of the seller. The supply was not equal to the demand and everything in sight was bought up readily at from 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. higher. Among the sales may be noticed: A bunch of 480 Colorado lambs, 75 lbs. average, at \$6.25; a bunch of 215 Colorado lambs, 75 lbs. average, \$6.50; a bunch of 261 Western lambs, 69 lbs. average, \$6.00; 230 Colorado yearlings, 85 lbs. average, \$5.35; 174 Western wethers, 107 lbs. average, \$5.10; 398 Western wethers, 92 lbs. average, \$5.05. These prices should surely satisfy the seller, being on a higher valuation than for many months past.

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THE NECESSITY OF RELIABLE STATISTICS IN LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

The Hon. L. G. Powers, chief statistician of the Department of Agriculture, read a paper before the National Livestock Convention on "The Necessity for Reliable Statistics in Live Stock Industry." He said, in part:

The value of the domestic animals on farms, ranches and ranges and in the cities and towns of the United States at the present time is not less than four billions of dollars. It represents an aggregate of riches greater than all the farms in the United States, with their buildings, implements, machinery, livestock and slaves in 1850. It is greater than the value of all forms of wealth, other than those on the farms that existed in the United States at the middle of the century.

During the year just closed the exports of live domestic animals from the United States had a value of over \$40,000,000, and the value of exports of provisions, as the various animals are called, was not far from \$180,000,000. The total of these two items was thus over \$220,000,000. This was substantially \$3 for every inhabitant of the nation.

The corresponding per capita export of domestic animals in 1865 was only \$1, and in 1850 it was not over 50 cents. These exports are, therefore, over three times as great, relatively, at present as at the close of the Civil War, and more than six times as large as at the middle of the century.

This enormous relative gain in the exports of live animals and provisions since 1850 represents at the present time a total average amount of \$150,000,000 per annum. The development of the livestock industry has, therefore, added that immense sum to the income of the nation. To that extent also does this industry place the rest of the world under tribute to the United States. This economic fact, of tremendous significance, however, is only one phase or aspect of the modern development of the livestock industry of the United States here assembled in convention. This greatly increased export has not been at the expense of home consumption. That consumption has on the whole increased in spite of this growth of export, if not with an equal percentage of gain, by amounts in total larger than the increase of exports.

With these general facts before us we are prepared to form some clearer idea of the uses and value of exact statistics in the livestock industry of the United States. Those statistics, I will say, in the first place are needed by the nation for the light which they may be made to throw upon the economic and social condition of our people.

Students of economic conditions need accurate statistics of our livestock industry. The men here assembled before me are interested in livestock statistics. Those statistics have for them a financial, or as we sometimes call it, a bread-and-butter value of great importance.

Certain organizations, corporations and associations of our day are able to secure complete and accurate information of all that concern or affect the industries in which they are engaged. For this, as much as by reason of any other single cause or factor, they have secured and maintained an enormous advantage over their less favored rivals.

A great trust, with an organization reaching into all parts of the world, with its agents sending from all parts accurate, exact book accounts of their transactions, places in the hands of its managers absolutely accurate information of all the causes and factors at work affecting the industry with which they are concerned. Those managers can make all their plans and arrange all the details of their business with a certainty that they are not working in the dark. They can see the end from the beginning. They know when and

where they can secure gains and how to avoid loss. They know how to take advantage of every change in the market, in the financial situation, or with reference to the changing crops or seasons.

The farmers and stockmen, from the nature of their business and from the vast number of men and women of various moral and intellectual qualities engaged in that business, can not form a trust to collect and tabulate all the facts that concern agriculture. They can not hope, even in the next half century, to perfect the National Livestock Association and the Grange or other organizations among themselves.

Under these circumstances, if the farmers and stockmen are to secure for their benefit the information which will fully protect their interests and intelligently guide their acts, it must be brought about through the aid of the Government.

What is to be the character and value of the livestock and kindred statistics relating to the farm to be gathered this year by the census, and for the next ten years by the Department of Agriculture? The answer to this question will rest largely with the stockmen and farmers of the country. If they will assist the census enumerators and special agents in obtaining full and accurate returns of the animals and products of the farm and the value of the same, then the census will prove of very great value to them.

THE ANGORA GOAT INDUSTRY.

Col. W. L. Black, of Texas, read the following paper, in part, before the National Livestock Convention on "The Angora Goat Industry:"

We have at the present time perhaps 500,000 goats in the United States against an estimated number of 50,000,000 head in other parts of the world. Fully one-half of our goats are owned in the State of Texas, and are about equally divided between the common Mexican and the long-haired species known as the "Angora."

Up to a very recent period there was little or no inducement to own this class of stock, as it was impossible to find a market for their meat in large quantities, and one could only find an occasional buyer for his wethers and old does. A few years ago I could buy all the goats I wanted at from 50 cents to \$1 per head, and to-day it would be difficult to buy the same class of animals at \$1.50 and \$2 per head.

I refer, of course, to fairly well graded goats, say about two or three grades above the common. The higher grades of Angoras are hard to buy at any price, as breeders can not very easily replace them.

Another cause that will make goats popular is, you can sell them in market now as readily as you can sheep, and at about the same price. For raising goats our facilities are really greater than for any other class of livestock. They thrive better on brush than on grass, and prefer a high and dry country to one that is low and damp.

I am told it is not at all uncommon in Oregon to use goats in clearing even virgin forests. Nothing seems to be too big or too bitter in the shape of vegetation for a goat to tackle. If a tree is so high that the animal can not reach the leaves, all you have to do is to cut it down for fire-wood, and the goat will do the rest, by eating up the sprouts as fast as they come up from the roots.

In many portions of the world goats are used extensively for milking and are a source of great profit in this respect. They are very prolific and long-lived; are subject to no disease, and will live when a cow or sheep will die. We pay out \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year to foreign countries for goat skins.

I understand that a syndicate of Eastern

shoe manufacturers has recently established a large goat ranch in New Mexico. They contemplate starting with 50,000 head of common Mexican goats.

I am inclined to think, however, that the "Angora" is a much more profitable kind to raise. This variety produces a hair very much like silk, which is known in commerce as "Mohair," and commands ready sale at from 25 cents to 45 cents per pound, according to quality.

Aside from the great value of this animal as a brush exterminator and producer of mohair, it possesses a very considerable value in the skin, or pelt, as well. Being of a more delicate constitution, the skin does not make such tough leather as the common goat, but it commands a greater value from furriers, who make out of them floor rugs, buggy-ropes and trimmings for ladies' and children's wearing apparel.

A large number of these skins are imported annually from Turkey, and are sold in a raw condition at from \$3 to \$3.50 per skin.

THE RAILROAD AND THE STOCK-MAN.

Mr. T. W. Tomlinson read a valuable paper on the above subject before the convention of the National Live Stock Association. In part it is as follows:

Seventy-two years ago the first American railroad was chartered; to-day over 200,000 miles of main track gridiron this Continent. The evolution to the present method of marketing livestock and the distribution of its products is co-incidental with the growth of the railroads. The livestock industry needs the railroads for the very necessary service they perform, and the railroads need the livestock industry for the large tonnage it supplies. The last annual report of an important Western railroad shows that its livestock tonnage alone was 10½ per cent. of its total tonnage. Add to this the tonnage of the manufactured products of livestock, the tonnage of coal, wood, salt, box material, ice and numerous other articles incidental to the operation of a large stockyards and packing center, and you have a total tonnage, direct and indirect, furnished by the livestock industry, almost equaling that of any other commodity, and exceeding in revenue any other class of freight. This vast tonnage is not confined to any particular locality, but originates all over this country. Every railroad enjoys a portion of it and each seems anxious to increase its share.

If there are occasional elements of discord between the railroads and the livestock shippers they arise mainly on the point of what price should be paid for this splendid service. What most concerns the livestock man is the rate. It is his duty to pay what the service costs the railroads and a reasonable profit on the investment. He ought not to be compelled to pay more, nor ought he to expect to get it for less.

What is a fair profit, whether it should be based upon what the railroads originally cost or upon what they are bonded or capitalized for, or upon their tax returns, or upon what it would cost to reproduce them, are phases of an intricate question not yet definitely decided; but this at least is self-evident, the profit ought not to be measured by all they can exact. Shippers would not be impartial judges of what is or is not a fair and reasonable rate; nor on the other hand are the railroads any more unbiased in their judgment. No imputation is intended to be cast upon the fairness or integrity of the railroad managers, but they are actuated by precisely the same motives as other men. They are placed in charge of railroad property to operate it, not for the public, but for the owners.

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Texas and the Territory to Kansas City, East St. Louis, Chicago and the other markets were advanced 3 cents per 100 pounds. A comparison of these advanced rates with those in effect at previous periods show that the rates on cattle to-day from Texas points to the markets indicated are higher than at any time during the past ten years. The comparison further reveals that the present advanced rates are over \$9 per car higher than the average rate for the same sized car for over eleven years. Were the old rates too low or are the present rates too high? Are there new items of expense which did not exist before? Do not the multiple economies of railroad operation warrant a reduction instead of an advance? These are pertinent inquiries.

Many of you will doubtless recall the withdrawal of what is known as the feeding in transit privilege, and the ineffectual efforts to have it restored. If this feeding-in-transit arrangement was a legitimate one, and its long continuance would seem to argue that it was, it should have remained in effect, and should have applied to all localities, and not be confined to one section of the country.

As an excuse for the recent advance in rates the railroads assert that times are more prosperous and they should receive their share of the prosperity. If I am not mistaken they have been enjoying a goodly share of the prosperity under the old rates and on increased traffic. However, it might not be such a bad plan for the railroads to advance rates in prosperous times provided they would reduce them in periods of depression, but I am afraid this is a rule the railroads would not care to apply both ways, judging by their present methods.

A distinguished railroad man, in reviewing the situation for the past year, and commenting on the outlook for this ensuing year, lately said: "The tonnage of the Western railroads for the year 1899 was expected to show a very handsome increase over 1898, and has more than fulfilled its promise. With hardly an exception every month of 1899 has shown an increase in earnings over the corresponding month of 1898, although 1898 was quite as satisfactory a year for the transportation lines. The outlook for business for 1900 is very propitious. There is every reason to be-

lieve that the tonnage for the next year will keep pace with that of 1899."

Who shall decide disputed questions between the carrier and the shipper? In matters relating to transportation entirely within one State they can be reviewed by the existing State Railroad Commissions; but on questions affecting interstate traffic, which by far constitutes the bulk of the traffic, we are without a proper board to whom we can appeal. These rate questions are intricate, and frequently perplexing; they may involve considerations not apparent on the surface and affect communities far distant from where the rates apply; special expert knowledge and access to complete statistical information is required to intelligently consider the many and varied features of a railroad freight rate. A court does not usually possess such qualifications, nor has it the opportunities for acquiring elaborate and special information necessary to the consideration of these questions; and it was to provide for such a competent tribunal, and correct certain flagrant evils then prevailing that Congress, in 1887, enacted what is commonly known as the interstate commerce law. While that act has done much good, yet it has proven defective and inadequate. Certain queer court decisions have emasculated the law and made the commission practically powerless.

In November of last year I was embracing representatives from many of the prominent national commercial participant in the initial meeting of the Industrial Commercial Congress, organizations of the United States. This meeting was called for the purpose of considering legislation by Congress amending the interstate commerce law so that it might be effective and accomplish what was intended by the original enactment. A draft of the proposed bill, bearing the indorsement of the interstate commerce commission, was carefully considered and unanimously agreed to, and I am pleased to advise you that the bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Culom on December 12, 1899, and is known as Senate bill No. 1430.

This bill is not radical; it simply corrects in unmistakable terms the defects of the old law. It empowers the commission to fix maximum and minimum rates, and give to its decisions a judicial significance not heretofore possessed. It is fair alike to the railroads and the shipper. The only criticism I have to make is that it may not go far enough; however, it is a long step in the right direction.

When a railroad traffic man says a rate is reasonable, is he guessing or does he know it? If his statement is based upon legitimate and fair deductions from the cost of the service it can be abundantly substantiated by the facts. Any objections from the railroads against a proper governmental supervision of rates by an expert tribunal creates the suspicion that railroad rates need regulation.

There have been introduced and will come up for your consideration resolutions indorsing this bill, and I ask your careful attention and action thereon. But the simple indorsement of this bill is not all that you should do; as individuals you should impress upon your representatives in Congress the importance of this measure as you view it and insist upon its passage.

There will doubtless be opposition from certain transportation interests, aided by those who profit from present conditions. This opposition will be strenuous and persistent, and to overcome it your support must be strenuous and persistent.

While those concerned in the relative equality of rates are urging their claims, the people who pay the freight, and who have by far the larger interest, should not be silent. Your individual interest may be small, your time pre-

occupied, the necessary information not available, and the expense too burdensome for any one man to undertake the correction of an evil that affects others fully as much; and it is fitting that you should have at hand an organization of the magnitude of the National Live Stock Association, embracing all the affiliated livestock interests of the country, officered by able and energetic men who can intelligently and persistently follow up this and kindred questions to a successful conclusion.

In this intense age selfishness prompts individuals, corporations and combinations to seek more than their just dues, and in defence of your interests this organization must be prepared, not to encroach upon the rights of others, but to protect your own, and at the same time conserve the sacred rights of those less able to resist.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGES.

The subject of the interesting paper of Mr. W. H. Thompson, president of the National Live Stock Exchange, of Illinois, read before the National Live Stock Convention was "Live Stock Exchanges." It follows:

I have been requested by your courteous officers to meet with you in this third annual convention of the National Live Stock Association and say a few words on the subject of "Live Stock Exchanges," but I find at the eleventh hour that my engagements are such as will deprive me of the pleasure of attendance at your meeting, and I will, therefore, submit a few thoughts on the subject assigned me, and when I say a few, I mean a few of the very many that might be said, as I realize that the time allotted me must of necessity be very limited, owing to the number of distinguished men who will address you, and the amount of business you have to transact.

The live stock exchange of to-day is an organization composed of live stock dealers at the different market centers, banded together in a voluntary association for the purpose of providing a "gathering place" where members can meet and exchange views, and act as a unit on questions affecting their interests or the welfare of the industry they represent; for the purpose of promoting uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants, and generally securing to members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits. It is an organization formed for encouraging the production, sale and distribution of live stock and meat products, and for the defence of all interests identified therewith, against everything detrimental to honest trade. It is composed of live stock producers, shippers, packers, commission men and bankers, organized not for profit, but to secure, in the mutual interests of producers, domestic distributors and exporters of live stock and meat products, uniformity of business usages and customs, adequate inspection of animals and meats, needed legislation for the protection and promotion of live stock interests, and all other legitimate advantages to be secured through the power of organization.

A majority of the members of the live stock exchange are commission salesmen who receive and sell live stock on the market, as agents for the producers and owners who bring or send them in from the country, and in many of its features such an organization closely resembles a labor union. It is indeed a labor organization, in principle and in fact. Its members render personal services, and charge a fee or wage therefor. They agree among themselves that they will perform these personal services under certain conditions and at uniform rates. They refuse to do business with those who will not observe common honesty and the rules of good business, and while competing with each other fully, they

conduct themselves as honorable gentlemen. agree that it shall be a fair competition, and that all dishonorable methods and sharp practices shall be abolished. They co-operate with each other for mutual defence of themselves and the general trade against injustice, fraud, bad legislation and abuses of all kinds, and strive by all honorable means, through the power of organization, to further their own legitimate aims, and the best interest of the trade, on the prosperity of which their own welfare depends. To make rules and regulations concerning all these things and the safe conduct of the business which (as individuals) they transact, as agents for others and to provide all necessary means and safeguards for securing obedience to these rules on the part of members, are among the chief purposes of their existence.

The live stock exchange of to-day does not provide any plans for the transaction of the live stock business, does no such business itself, is without capital, and is supported by assessments levied on its membership. It is not an exchange in the ordinary acceptance of the term, the word "exchange" being merely an adopted name. It is not an institution for the transaction of business. It is no more a commercial body, per se, that is a benevolent corporation. It promotes commerce just as some institutions promote charity. Necessarily it must have rules of conduct and qualifications for members. It must be able to discipline and outlaw offensive behavior just as fraternal associations discipline violators of by-laws.

It does not engage in business, but simply prescribe, rules and safeguards under which its members may safely carry on trade and promote the welfare and growth of the trade. Each member is free to compete with his fellow members for his share of the business. It has nothing whatever to do with market prices, nor with buying and selling live stock. It is in no way concerned with the transactions on the market at which it exists, except in cases of some abuse or fraud. It derives no profit or income from the market. It has neither capital nor bank account. It does not undertake to monopolize or control the business at market centers, but leaves it free and open to the public, where anybody who has animals to sell, or money to buy with, may trade. Its membership makes rules for the proper conduct of the business of its members; all of which are designed to secure equity, fair and square dealing, the protection of the patrons of members, and the advancement and improvement and up-building of the best interests of the industry as a whole.

A live stock exchange exists, because that which would be impossible to accomplish for the benefit of the entire live stock industry by the exercise of mere individual effort, can be better accomplished through the wider idea of organized and concerted action.

The live stock exchange was originated owing to the presence of dishonest and irresponsible buyers and sellers, unjust discriminations in railroad rates and commissions for selling live stock, the slaughter and sale of diseased animals for food, injurious legislation, and other wrongs and abuses that could not be suppressed in any other way than through the power of organization, through concerted action, and by agreement of the majority to abide by certain rules, and a refusal to deal with those who violated them.

The far-reaching influence of the live stock exchange has been so pronounced yet so gradual and progressive that the necessity for some form of government of members handling business at market centers, and for the protection of their clients, and the conservation of the industry, have displayed a necessity for the existence of a live stock exchange,

which could be fully realized only in its absence. To those of my hearers who are producers I can only say that this is a subject that requires very little elaboration, as you are so thoroughly acquainted with the results obtained by the systems and rules established by live stock exchanges for the government of those handling the live stock business, the high moral plane upon which these exchanges have placed the live stock commercial interests of the country, the making of live stock mortgage paper the more valuable and attractive to the loaner than any other like class of people, the establishment of that confidence between the producer and his agent the commission merchant which did not always exist before the advent of the live stock exchange, are a few of the many resultant benefits of the formation and maintenance of the live stock exchange. Ask your banker, ask your railroad men; ask the breeder of fine herds and flocks; ask the consumer and you will invariably be told the same, "the live stock exchange is the best association that was ever organized in the interests of the industry." I was about and will say that their moral effect is better and perhaps more potent than many of our State laws.

Look at your fine herds of cattle, sheep and swine, and note the great improvement that has been brought about in the last decade through the influence, counsel and advice of those exchanges and their membership. Go where you will, in your State, district or federal courts, or your legislatures, you will find these exchanges at once recognized as institutions conserving the interests of both producer and consumer. Go to the supreme court of the United States or into the halls of Congress, and they will acknowledge these live stock exchanges as the exponent of the live stock industry of this country.

A glance at the comparative statistics of our exportations of meat and meat food products will show a decided increase in our shipments and further evidence, if necessary, that these efforts to increase our foreign trade have already borne fruit. In nearly every foreign country where the United States has a commercial interest and is represented by consuls, attaches or ministers, you will find evidences of the efforts made by the live stock exchange to ascertain the status of the live stock industry, and to inaugurate and, where established, to increase the commercial interests of live stock and its by-products.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE RANGE.

Mr. D. N. Stickney, of Wyoming, presented a paper before the National Live Stock Convention, on "The Evolution of the Range." It follows in part:

The history of the range should be divided into three epochs in order to show the changes from the day we acquired it to the present time.

1. The acquisition of the great American desert and the conditions until the close of the Civil War.

2. The settling up of this vast empire.

3. The conditions at the close of the nineteenth century and present necessities.

As to the first period, history gives us all the details. We all know that this great region, commonly known as the Louisiana purchase, was the home of the Indian and the haunt of the buffalo and antelope. It was one great pasture with numerous rivers and streams. The only product was grass, and grass is the most valuable product to this day. The climatic conditions rendered it especially adapted as a home for wild game. In spring grasses grew from the fertile soil in great luxuriance, and in the fall these grasses cured, retaining most of their nutrition.

The oxen and horses were branded and turned loose. When spring came this stock, much to the surprise of the owner, was fatter than when it had been in an Illinois barnyard eating hay, ground corn and cornstalks.

The second epoch was no less exciting for several years than the first. Men had learned from experience that cattle would winter without hay, corn or shelter on the range, and hundreds started in the cattle business.

The round-up starts in early spring and stops during late winter. Cattle are being trailed by the thousands from Texas, the great breeding ground, to the ranges of the North. This is the day of the cattle king. Cattle is being sold by thousands, and the only tally is the brand book.

Another change is taking place, however. The actual settler is looking for a home. He settles on his homestead and files upon 640 acres as a desert entry. He takes out ditches and appropriates water. He also engages in the cattle business in a small way. In a few years all the water courses are fenced. The lands are all patented along these streams and the waters appropriated for irrigating the same.

A serious question now arises. The actual settler, the ranchman, has improved his lands. He has 100 head of cattle and a few horses. He claims that portion of the open range adjacent to his ranch as his.

Where there is an open range it is better adapted for the ranging of sheep than cattle. Sheep do best during the summer months in the mountains, where there is generally a heavy growth of weeds. Then during the winter the sheepman can herd his flocks on the open range, where there was no water during the summer, for sheep do well on any range during the winter months where there is snow. Cattle, however, can not range in this manner, hence the cattleman has decided to close his business.

The conflict of range rights is growing more bitter each year, and the end is not yet. It is between the two interests, sheep and cattle. The cattleman or ranchman tells us that he has a home, owns land, pays taxes on the same, that he has been using the range for years, that he has added to his tax by improving his ranch. His taxes are very high. His only enemies are the rustler, the wolf, the sheepman and the tax collector. You can tell him that the two latter are friends of his and he is ready to fight. You advocate a leasing system and he will fight.

This condition is true in most of the Western States. The range is no longer adapted for the ranging of herds of cattle. Very little water is left outside of the fences. We are told to dig wells and pump water. Let me ask, who will do this? There are about 400,000,000 acres of treeless grazing land.

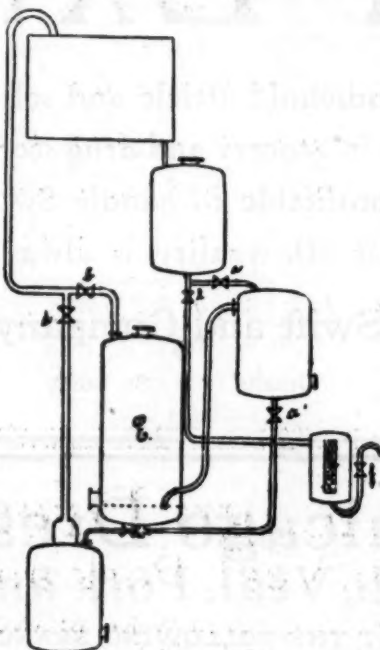
These arid lands can never be used for anything except grazing, and those who use them for such purposes should have some title to the portion they use.

When all the public lands are State lands you will see a new era. Every man who leases one section or ten sections will improve it. The land will be fenced, wells will be drilled, and windmills will be pumping water for the stock. We shall see better blood in our herds. It will not be "how many," but "how good." Pasture lands will be improved. The States will be more thickly populated. The people more prosperous; and when the transcontinental traveler is passing across this now arid region he will say, "The West is no longer semi-civilized. I see on every hand the mark of civilization—a fence."

—The Newburgh (N. Y.) Ice Machine & Engine Company, have recently shipped seven carloads of heavy machinery, valued at \$35,000.

EXTRACTION OF FAT AS APPLIED TO BONE GREASE.

This article is intended to deal with this subject practically, but older systems will be dealt with critically, so as to show in what respects they require alteration to enable them to compete in modern practice. There are plenty of complaints among the trade about extraction plants which do not work economically, and apparatus, even when delivered by firms of repute, has often not come up to expectation. It is often lost sight of that a plant suitable for the extraction of one product is not necessarily adapted to all kinds of fat, although the necessary difference may only be small. The usual faults are the expenditure of too much solvent or an insufficient yield of fat. It is often a question not so much of waste of solvent and extract but that sometimes, as in the case of bones, the imperfect extraction of the fat leaves them



FAT-EXTRACTING APPARATUS.

unfit for other purposes to which they are afterwards applied. It is impossible to make good glue, for example, from bones still containing much fat. Bones which retain four or even two per cent. of fat will neither yield good glue, good manure, nor good bone black. Another drawback of some extraction plants is that it is necessary to dry the bones after the process before they can be further treated, and this causes a waste of power, time, and space. Extraction by a solvent can take place with or without the aid of heat. The solvents principally used are benzole, bisulphide of carbon, ether, etc., and sometimes water, as for example, in the extraction of glue from bones.

In most cases, however, if we exclude water, benzole is the only practical solvent, as others are either too dear or give the product a disagreeable smell. With benzole itself the extraction may be done either with the liquid benzole or with its vapor, which process to adopt depends upon the raw material to be treated. In the case of solid matter like bones, the vapor is to be preferred, and for certain residues resulting from the manufacture of vegetable oil, liquid benzole should be employed. In the case of impervious material extraction apparatus in tiers is used, and with certain bodies, as, for example, the residues of oil refining, they should be piled up in lay-

ers to a thickness depending upon the special substance dealt with. It is easy to see that no one method of extraction can be universally available, as the properties of each particular article must be borne in mind in designing the apparatus and in arranging the process. We now proceed to consider in detail the special part of our subject.

The following are the principal requirements of a plant for the extraction of bone grease. If it is impossible to extract the fats completely, at least the amount remaining and soluble in benzole should be under 1 per cent., corresponding to a yield of about 8 per cent. In this case extraction will yield twice as much fat as boiling. The unavoidable waste of solvent should not exceed half per cent. of the weight of bones treated, and the bones themselves must leave the apparatus absolutely dry. This important condition is only realized in some cases by means of an inordinate expenditure of steam. The whole process ought not to last more than ten hours, or fourteen at the outside, and there must be a proper economy of steam and of condensation water. Every part, too, of the plant must be of good workmanship and easily accessible. Every form of apparatus necessarily consists of three main parts—the extraction chamber in which the bones are placed, the condenser, and the receiver for benzole. These are the only theoretically indispensable parts, but others have to be added in practice, namely, a fat receiver, a separator for water, a benzole evaporator, and a still. Sometimes, too, an air pump or air injector may be desirable, and a pump to drive the solvent into the extraction chamber, as well as an additional condenser to catch any benzole that may have escaped condensation. It may also be advisable, to reduce the loss of benzole to the lowest possible point, to attach a small condenser to the benzole reservoir itself.

With these three pieces of apparatus an extraction can be carried out, and for the sake of explaining simply the supplementary apparatus used will be described with reference to them.

When the extractor has been filled with broken bones through the upper manhole, the benzole is allowed to run down into it by opening the valve *a*, the air being allowed to escape from it as the benzole enters through a tap. Another tap allows air to enter the benzole reservoir while the liquid is running out of it. When the extraction chamber is from half to three parts full of benzole the air taps are shut, and heat is applied to it by means of a steam coil until there is about 15 pounds pressure inside. This pressure is maintained for some hours. The benzole soaks completely through the bones and a solution of their fat in it collects at the bottom of the extractor where the benzole is driven off. Finally, the cock *b* is opened and the benzole vapor passes into the condenser, whence the liquid benzole flows back into the reservoir. When the outflow of vapor ceases, the heating of the extractor is resumed, partly to dry the bones and partly to drive out the rest of the benzole. The last remains of the benzole must be driven out by the direct admission of dry steam. The exhausted bones are removed by the lower manhole.

The benzole is, of course, accompanied by water from which it must be separated. For this purpose various additional pieces of apparatus are used, to save time and benzole, and to get the largest possible quantity of fat. When this process is compared with the boiling process, we find that the percentage of fat obtained by the former exceeds that yielded by the latter, by four or five, and although the fat obtained by means of benzole does not fetch quite so good a price as the other, the increased yield is more than com-

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Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
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pensation. The waste of benzole should be less than 1 per cent., say 11 pounds per ton of bones. Besides, the bones lose less nitrogen than when boiled, a point of much importance in connection with the further use of them, and the wearisome drying of them is entirely done away with.

The first of the supplementary pieces of apparatus above alluded to is the water separator. This resembles a Florentine flask. The heavier water settles to the bottom while the benzole floats. The water can be separated before it gets into the benzole reservoir, or in the reservoir itself. Before the benzole is allowed to re-enter the extractor, the cock is opened, a remaining closed. A gauge glass shows how much water is present, and it is run off through the cock. When all water is gone, a is opened to run the benzole into the extractor. It is not necessary to close during the working of the apparatus, but only, and the water can accumulate as it comes in the separator and be run off at intervals. In this case, of course, the separator is put below the level of the benzole.

The fat which accumulates at the bottom of the extractor still contains benzole when run off, in spite of the second heating it has undergone. Another supplementary piece of apparatus is therefore employed in the shape of an upright iron cylinder in which the fat undergoes a third heating with a steam coil. The benzole vapors pass through the condenser to the reservoir, and the fat is run out by a tap placed at the lowest point of the concave cylinder bottom. The use of this apparatus has the additional advantage that it keeps the condenser employed while the extraction chamber is being refilled with fresh bones.

A great revolution in bone extraction was effected by the so-called benzole gasifier or evaporator. This for the first time made it possible to get the bones completely dry. It is like the last piece of apparatus described, and is in communication with the benzole reservoir, and the extractor, and between them. Hence the benzole coming from the reservoir is evaporated by the steam coil in the gasifier before it enters the extractor. At the first onset liquid benzole is put into the extractor, but afterwards it only gets gasified benzole from the gasifier, and the process may be regarded as one of extraction by means of benzole vapor. When a gasifier is used the extractor does not want so much heating, and a smaller coil than would otherwise be required will do for it.

A glass tube should be inserted in the connection leading to the benzole reservoir. This enables one to judge whether benzole and water, or water only, is going in. In the latter case the extraction is finished. Another way of securing the same end is to have a small tap just over the extractor manhole. If when this is opened the escaping steam does not smell of benzole, the process is over.

To insure full condensation of all the benzole, a second condenser is used, or even others, the vapors passing through each in turn.

Although it is not absolutely necessary it saves time by facilitating the penetration of the bones by the benzole if the extractor is exhausted of air after the bones are in it, but before any benzole is admitted. The air in the pores of the bones resists the entry either of benzole or of its vapor. An injector answers very well for the purpose, and can be used at other times for purifying the fat. It is not enough to make the fat free from benzole. The buyers make other demands, and the fat must be further purified. To do this a mixture of air and steam, or warm air only, is blown through it through a perforated coil. Sulphuric acid is also used to refine the fat, or common salt. In many works the bone grease is made so white that it passes muster as beef-fat.—*Seifenselder Zeitung.*

Answers to Correspondents.

ARTHUR G., CHICAGO.—Pepsin is a digestive ferment which is obtained from the stomachs of hogs. Bile, which is obtained from animals, is not known to possess any true ferment-action; but it assists by its physical properties, and its alkaline reaction, in emulsifying fatty matters and promoting their absorption.

D. P. JONES, ASTORIA.—Milk readily undergoes a change at all temperatures above 48° F. The change commences in a few hours, an increase in the specific gravity and the evolution of carbonic acid being the first indications of alteration. The latter phenomenon is simply a result of fermentation, and may be prevented by subjecting the milk to any efficient antiseptic treatment.

A. B.—(1) The amount of grease remaining in tankage should not exceed 6 or 7 per cent., especially in hog tankage and may be brought down below that. (2) In high grade tankage the amount of bones is not large and ordinarily the less bones in it, the more ammonia it will contain. By proper treatment you can render and take care of your product so that you can save money both by saving tallow and by making a tankage containing more ammonia.

TANNER, ELYRIA.—(1) Neatsfoot oil may be substituted by other oils if you wish but not on all kinds of leather. On some leather nothing but the best grade of neatsfoot, such as a very low cold test neatsfoot oil. (2) The lowest cold test generally guaranteed on winter pressed neatsfoot when sold is 20° F., but it can be made to stand a cold test of 14° F. (3) The price of this neatsfoot oil is quoted in the market reports of The National Provisioner.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	1899-00.	1898-99.
Nov. 1 to Jan. 1—		
Chicago	2,070,000	2,520,000
Kansas City	690,000	910,000
Omaha	545,000	615,000
St. Louis	455,000	565,000
Indianapolis	317,000	350,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	88,000	128,000
Cudahy, Wis.	166,000	217,000
Cincinnati	198,000	235,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	338,000	339,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	192,000	209,000
Cedar Rapids	107,000	154,000
Sioux City, Ia.	151,000	121,000
St. Paul, Minn.	118,000	120,000
Louisville, Ky.	115,000	141,000
Cleveland, O.	130,000	140,000
Wichita, Kan.	48,000	42,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	70,000	78,000
Detroit, Mich.	80,000	92,000
Bloomington, Ill.	35,400	31,400
Clinton, Ia.	27,500	18,000
Marshalltown, Ia.	34,800	33,800
Above and all other	6,300,000	7,405,000

—Price Current.

FOURTEEN INCH FLEECE.

The Lincoln ram of Gowrie Station, near Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia, has a remarkable fleece, the fibre of which is 14 inches long. This is not only a champion ram of Australia, but doubtless of the world. Gowrie Station carries about 45,000 sheep.

* Fresh beef is likely to be higher in Portland (Ore.) this spring than even it is now, according to D. W. Ralston, a well-known cattle dealer of Sheridan, Yamhill county, who makes a business of traveling all over the Northwest in quest of steers fit for market. He finds that the supply has been well-nigh exhausted in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Range cattle, in spite of the abundance of fresh grass and of the mild fall weather, have fallen off so that it will not pay to butcher them, while the supply of stall-fed animals is restricted to a few scattered bands.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Wolff Packing Company, of Topeka, Kan., will, in the spring, build a \$30,000 brick addition to their plant at that place.

* Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, will build a large and important branch packinghouse at East Gray street and Railroad avenue, Elmira, N. Y.

* Tyrell county, N. C., is perhaps the only one in the State which produces more hogs and hominy than it consumes, so the shipments of dressed pork to Northern markets is now under way.

* J. W. Cooper, of St. Paul, Minn.; P. Reiss, of Sheboygan, Wis.; and M. R. Wood, of Wyandotte, Mich., have incorporated a company to manufacture salt at Port Huron, Mich. The capital of the company is \$350,000.

* The Otto Grocery & Market Company, of Springfield, O., has been incorporated to do a general meat and market business. The capital is \$2,500. The corporators are: H. L. Otto, Paul H. Kopfer and Charles R. Otto.

* Reports from Marseilles, France, show that during the year 1899, 3,500 tons of American lard and pork were imported by way of that city. Importers of meats look forward to even a better showing in the present year.

* The Stanchfield Starch Manufacturing Company, of Stanchfield, Minn., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The corporators are: P. M. Peterson, John O. Garnberg, O. G. Olson and Louis Sorem, of that place.

* The Century Salt Company, of Port Huron, Mich., has been incorporated by J. S. Clark, of St. Clair, Mich.; J. J. Cronan, of Port Huron, Mich., and T. W. Butler, of Marine City, Mich., to manufacture and sell salt. The capital of the company is \$50,000.

* The Tia Juana Packing Company, of Tia Juana, Col., has been incorporated to do a slaughtering business. Capital, \$25,000. Corporators: O. M. Schmidt, E. Mulvey, P. Sprigg, all of San Diego, Cal.; J. H. Kincaid and H. E. Kincaid, of National City, Cal.

* The Baltimore Can Manufacturing Company, of Baltimore, Md., has organized with a capital of \$40,000 to manufacture cans and deal in can materials. Corporators: Samuel H. Roberts, James Langrall, Oliver P. Roberts, Leander Langrall and Barzillia Bramble.

* The extent to which stock feeding is conducted in Nebraska is illustrated by the report of the corn sold and shipped out of the State during the year 1898. Out of the total crop of about 230,000,000 bushels only 71,000,000 bushels found their way into the general market. In other words, for every bushel thus sold three were consumed within the State.

* It is said that at a rough estimate 75 per cent. of the meat consumed at Leadville, Col., is slaughtered in that city. The local firms are the Leadville Live Stock Company and Pierce, Reef & Co. During the past summer on an average of 450 beef cattle were killed there each month. In addition to this nearly 1,000 sheep and lambs have been slaughtered per month, while the amount of hogs killed is comparatively small, considering the size of the city. Not one of the least of the meat industries is that of making sausage and now the home product finds a ready market in the city. There are a number of sausage factories and all are doing a good business.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Light House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock m., March 28, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering provisions for vessels and stations in the Third District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to E. M. SHEPARD, Captain, U. S. N.

TEXAS STOCKMEN MEET.

The Texas Livestock Association, at its recent convention at San Antonio, crowded three days' work into two. Among the delegates was a party of 200 from Colorado, mainly members of the recent National Convention at Fort Worth. They were led by the First Regiment Band of Denver, who gave a fine concert on the Alamo Plaza. In the course of his welcome address, Mayor Hicks said, in pointing out the different objects of interest: "Our plazas are yours, the grass still lingers there, the blush of the rose is seen, and the merry notes of the song birds are heard. Go down the river, enter the churches—missions erected by Christians 200 years ago. You will find an exemplification of the rule that Christianity is the true forerunner of civilization." The address of President C. B. Lucas called to the necessity of a Texas herd book. The secretary-treasurer's report showed an active membership of 300 and a cash balance of over \$500.

The officers selected for the ensuing year are Cyrus B. Lucas, of Berclair, president; Charles Schreiner, Kerrville, first vice-president; J. F. Green, Encinal, second vice-president; Vories P. Brown, second vice-secretary and treasurer. In point of attendance, in the importance of the papers read and the action taken, it was the best meeting in the history of the association.

STRONGLY AGAINST BUTTERINE TAX.

The National Live Stock Association of the United States, owning \$800,000,000 worth of live stock, in convention assembled, at Fort Worth, Tex., passed strong resolutions introduced by Secretary C. W. Baker, of the National Live Stock Exchange, of Chicago, concerning the unjust fight being waged against the important butterine interests of this country, to impose a tax of 10 cents a pound on the product.

The Texas Live Stock Association, the most important individual live stock body in the United States, and the largest member of the National Live Stock Association, at the former's ninth annual convention in San Antonio, on January 22, passed similar resolutions.

CONVENTION ECHOES.

The Chicago "Drovers' Journal," under the heading of Convention Echoes, says:

President John W. Springer gave notice to the members of the new executive committee that he could not serve as president after this year. He has given three years of very hard and very effective work and feels that four years ought to be enough. It is the undivided opinion among the people most interested in the welfare of the live stock business of the country that it would take a man of exceptionally broad gauge character to do the work that Mr. Springer is doing. Mr. Springer felt very well satisfied with the work of the convention. It is no longer a secret that the next live stock census will be taken under the supervision of President Springer and Secretary C. F. Martin, the latter to be appointed special agent by the Washington authorities. This ought to give the stockmen a census that will be of value.

The indorsement of Col. John F. Hobbs, of New York, to represent American provision interests at Paris, was passed without a dissenting vote.

THE LUNDELL MOTOR.

The growth in the use of electric power goes steadily on; having long ago passed the primary and experimental stages it is rapidly supplanting all other forms of power for driving machinery. The rapid advance of electric power is due to the many great advantages which it has over all other forms. Principal

among these advantages are its economy, reliability, efficiency, simplicity, flexibility and cleanliness. By the use of electrically driven machines, there is a saving of an average of 40 per cent. of the total power generated by the engine. With the use of electrically driven machines there is not the liability of any accident that will stop the whole plant. Efficient, because there is no waste of power. Simple because they are free from liability to derangement, and consequent interruption of service. Flexible because they permit the laying out of a factory, packinghouse, or ice manufactory to the best advantage. One source of power suffices for power, lighting, heating, etc. Clean, because by their use moving belts and shafts are eliminated and the consequent stirring up and keeping in motion dust and dirt, and does away with all bad smelling odors and heat. To be of practical value and utility the electric motor must possess certain characteristics essential to its proper operation and life. Among these are, compact form, simple construction, low cost, light weight, durability and freedom from liability to derangement, etc. The Lundell motor possessing all these essentials in an eminent degree, accounts for its being in the front rank of electric motors. The Sprague Electric Company are the manufacturers, whose plant is at Watessing, N. J., and the general office is at 527 West Thirty-fourth street, New York. Their latest catalogue, just issued, tells more about this excellent motor and other electrical apparatus and will be sent upon application.

THE FRED W. WOLF CO.

In the ninth catalogue for 1900 of the Fred W. Wolf Company, of Chicago, they take pride in calling attention to the world-wide record and reputation of the Linde ice and refrigerating machine and system earned and maintained by its twenty-five years of successful service to over 4,000 patrons. Methods of artificial ice-making and cooling were known years before machines for that purpose were ever thought of. In the upper provinces of India, water is made to freeze by leaving it over night in porous vessels, or in bottles enwrapped in moistened cloths. The water then freezes by virtue of the cold produced by its own evaporation, or by the drying of the moistened wrapper. Another method of artificial refrigeration was by means of chemicals in the year 1550, produced by low temperatures by dissolving saltpetre in water, and in 1607 Latinus Tancredus made the first freezing mixture by mingling snow with saltpetre. The first record of any refrigerating machine was the construction patented by Vallanes, in 1824, the principle of which was based upon the method used in India, as described above, except that he used an artificially dried current of air for the evaporation, thereby greatly hastening the process. The subsequent machines invented for refrigerating are quite numerous, among them the Carres machine of 1859 being the foundation for the absorption machines of to-day. In 1875 Carl Linde, of the University of Munich, introduced the first ammonia compression machine named after its maker, "The Linde." The number of Linde machines in use prove their popularity, and are a guarantee that the manufacturers have had sufficient opportunity for gaining the experience necessary in manufacturing high grade ice machinery. The company will be pleased to send testimonials, and respectfully solicit correspondence touching upon the subject matter of the foregoing.

* Operations on the deep salt well at Bay City, Mich., were suspended on the 18th inst., when the drill struck a depth of 3,508 feet. The point now reached is in a limestone formation, which is to overlay the salt rock.

THE NEW HAMMOND PLANT.

The beef department of the extensive new Hammond plant at St. Joseph, Mo., began operating on Wednesday last. The nine buildings in the Hammond plant include space for fourteen departments. The hog house is seven stories high, the beef house six, the smoke-houses four, the fertilizer and tank departments four, the engine and boiler rooms one and the box factory one. The fertilizing plant will have a capacity of 16,000 pounds daily, the sausage department 3,000 pounds daily, the lard department 30,000 pounds daily, and the ice plant, which is one of the finest ever constructed, will have a capacity of seventy-five tons daily. In addition to these are the beef and pork cooling establishments, with their acres of floor space, and equipped with overhead railways and everything else conducive to the rapid handling of such products. The mechanical and scientific equipment of the plant are equal to those of any other packinghouse in the world.

SPRAGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Sprague Electric Company, of New York, has contracted to furnish and install complete for the Plymouth Cordage Company, two 75-kw. direct-connected generating sets, each consisting of a 14x14 Ames engine and a 75-kw. split pole generator. This company has also received an order for two 30-kw. generators to be used in the works of the Whitehall Portland Cement Company, at Cementon, Pa. One of the Sound Steamboat Companies has ordered a Lundell generator to furnish 250 lights for one of its steamers.

GETTING READY FOR COMING SEASON.

The Cardwell Machine Company, of Richmond, Va., during the past season, had a busy one building and installing their popular machinery in cottonseed oil mills. At Mount Calm, Tex., they have in very successful operation a two-press mill, running about forty tons of cottonseed per day, which the manager of the mill says they consider to be one of the best mills in the State, running very nicely and giving most excellent satisfaction. Also from Kerena, Tex., where the plant is of the same size, comes the same pleasing information. The same gratifying report comes from Harrison, Miss. They, however, only put in one press this season.

The Cardwell Company also put in a one-press plant at Goldville, S. C., and a two-press plant at Wilson, N. C. Machinery was also furnished for rebuilding a plant destroyed by fire at Edwards, Miss. Part of the machinery was furnished also for a plant at Summit, Miss. Lack of time and inability to secure material from mills in time prevented their getting the order for all of the machinery, at the latter point, as it also prevented their accepting over half of the contracts which were offered them. The Cardwell Company's oil mill machinery was shipped to several foreign countries during the past season, their export trade being very brisk. Machinery was sent to China, Chile, Brazil, Mexico, etc. The company is now getting itself in position, getting material and constructing stock, which will enable them to handle the coming season's business.

LANDAU'S RECENT CONTRACTS.

Messrs. A. Landau & Co., packers and butchers' supplies, St. Louis, Mo., have received the contract from the Meyer Packing Company at East St. Louis, Ill., for an addition to their cooler and also tracking into the cooler and additional hanging room for fifty hogs. We are glad to note this evidence of the continued prosperity of such a progressive company as is that of Landau.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

The demand for the high-class scientific information by the people identified with the various lines of commercial industries covered by The National Provisioner, in small cities and towns where they do not have the advantage of high-grade instruction, is large. It will interest these people to know that the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., has perfected departments in all kinds of mechanical trades and commercial courses, which include grammar, letter writing, single and double entry book-keeping, arithmetic and stenography. Their system is so extensive and perfected that they are kept thoroughly in touch with the student who takes up these studies at his leisure hours after business and they can so perfect the course in such studies as a person might care to take, that they make a guarantee of giving satisfaction in this regard.

The fact that they have now over 130,000 students is a self-evident fact that the schools are a success and they are recommended by a large number of prominent men in this country.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS IN N. Y. IN 1899.

The receipts of live stock at New York City in 1899 were as follows:

	Head.
Beeves	577,386
Cows	9,747
Calves	367,179
Sheep	1,882,741
Hogs	1,732,215

Read The National Provisioner.

IT COMES NOW EVERY WEEK.

"Oils, Colours and Drysalteries," of London, England, which is among the most interesting of our technical exchanges, has promoted itself from a monthly to a weekly. It now comes to its subscribers every Wednesday morning filled with the usual good things. Every fourth week the number is to consist of some sixty to eighty pages, and it will then be known to distinguish it from the smaller numbers as the "Technical Number." We wish "Oils, Colours and Drysalteries" the success it deserves as a live, progressive, dignified trade publication.

THE JEWELL BELT.

It has been our pleasure during the many years of the existence of The National Provisioner to see various belts in operation among the packinghouses, glue and soap works of the country and cottonseed oil mills during their season of operation, and which industries probably make the principal demands upon the life and existence of a belt. Criticisms we have heard on every side, but now comes the news from Hartford, Conn., that William Boardman & Sons, of that city, purchased, in 1855, a ten-inch belt of that old, widely-known concern, the Jewell Belting Company, of Hartford, Conn., and the astounding statement is made that this belt was in constant use until 1892 for the term of thirty-seven years, during which time it had been run over 1,250,000 miles.

If there is any stronger statement, which the Jewell Belting Company would like to use to inform their trade of the high quality of their goods than this, we should be glad

to know of it. The packinghouse industry and other trades that are reached by The National Provisioner have been sufferers for a long time in the purchase of good belting to stand the wear and tear of their business. We should certainly recommend them to ask the Jewell Belting Company to send them a sample of their life-long belting.

TRCANADA'S ADE FOR 1899.

Mr. Henry Wade, the Dominion registrar of live stock, is authority for the statement that 1899 was the best year in the history of Canada for the Dominion cattle trade. The export of cattle to the United States and Great Britain, which had decreased in late years, has been resumed. Regarding the numbers exported, and quality of stock and prices paid, the trade in Shorthorn cattle has been especially gratifying. Owing to vessels being used as transports for troops, imports from Canada to Great Britain in December have decreased. Increase in imports from Canada show values as follows: Sheep, £37,000; hams, £68,000; butter, £452,000; cheese, £71,000. The decreases are: Cattle, £179,000; bacon, £234,000; eggs, £18,000, and fish, £288,000.—Chicago Drover's Journal.

THE PACIFIC AND ORIENTAL MAIL.

Leaves Grand Central Station, New York, by the New York Central, every night in the year at 9:15, and the fourth night thereafter this mail is at San Francisco, ready for delivery or transfer to the steamers for Hawaii, Australia, Philippines, Japan and China.

See the new "Round the World" folder just issued by the New York Central Lines.

A copy will be sent free, post-paid, on receipt of 3 cents in stamps, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

LOOK AHEAD A BIT!

Don't keep your eyes too close to the ground—look ahead a bit! Consider the future. That's all that's left you. The past is gone; the present is going; the future is all to come. The present molds the future. It isn't so much the question as to what trade you have to-day as it is what will it be a year or two hence. There's the rub. The future will be what you make it. Nothing survives the test of time but genuine, well ribbed merit. Therefore if you want the present to make a prosperous future you better use nothing but

BELL'S THREE X SAUSAGE DRESSING

to delicately season and wisely preserve your sausages. It is the sausage triumph of to-day. Makes the finest flavored and best preserved sausages possible. Nothing else can touch it. It is as far ahead of other dressings as the sun is ahead of the moon in brilliancy. It is complete in itself. Nothing else is ever required for the most superb seasoning and best preservative of the sausage—not even salt.

IT TAKES only 15 two-cent stamps to secure a 60c. trial package. Don't wait a day longer. Send for sample to-day. If not as represented we'll refund the money. Yours for best sausages,

THE WILLIAM G. BELL COMPANY (Established 1861. Incorporated 1891.) BOSTON, MASS.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—It is a very unsatisfactory market to comprehend just at present. It is possible that by the close of the week affairs may be straightened out so that some dependence can be placed upon quotations, and our later reports, appended to Friday night, may show this more satisfactory look of affairs. But at this writing the trade is backward, while the few buyers have put their bids on a lower basis, with the sellers feeling indisposed to come down materially, and it is hard, in consequence, to put your finger on a trading basis. At the same time we are not inclined to think that the market is as weak as some people would have it appear, and that possibly the desire to talk a lower basis is instigated more by a wish to pick up some considerable lines of city, which are possible to obtain for February delivery. We may be all wrong on this latter supposition, but confess that the immediate situation puzzles us a little, and that we are waiting for clearer ideas as to "what it all means." We know that some portion of the trade finds a better undertone where it has to market moderate quantities of nice out-of-town goods, and that it finds more of an inquiry for its supplies from home trade buyers, yet there is no doubt reduced bids for city, however impossible it may be to shake views of the melters materially. It is said that a limited quantity of city in hogsheads could be had at 51-16c, and that buyers are unwilling to pay that, yet we should call the market, at least up to the present writing, at 5½c, while the last sale (made Saturday last) was of 150 hogsheads to the home trade at 5½c.

Undoubtedly exporters are very quiet, although the English sale on Wednesday showed an unchanged market, while a better feature about it than at the previous week's sale was the fact that only about 1,000 casks were offered, while half of it was sold. We think that the conditions would be stronger if it was possible to get some cheering news from South Africa, in that then England would respond with a more cheerful all around situation and complete some commercial debts over which it at present hesitates through its depression. The tone of the market will de-

pend upon export demands at the absence of them, and although England must buy sooner or later, the more remote the period the possibility of weakness intervening is kept well in mind. But there are rather slacker affairs all over the country, although we think the West has been figuring over the offerings of city here, and would have been bought under a more settled condition of affairs. Country made tallow is arriving very moderately, while it has been taken up more freely by the home trade; sales of 275,000 pounds country-made at 5@5½c, as to quality. City edible has been quoted at about 5½@6c. The Western markets have all been quieter and perhaps a little easier, without, however, radical changes in their prices. Of course, the steady decline in the prices of oleo oil in Rotterdam, and which article is now upon a low basis, means much difficulty in selling low-grade oils, and in consequence the drift will be to an increased make of tallow. At Chicago city renderers has just been sold at 5½c, which is a decline of ¼c; prime packers, however, hold steadily. At Chicago, prime packers, 5½@6c; No. 1 do., 5¼@5½c; No. 2 do., 4¾@5¼c; city renderers, 5¼@5½c; prime country, 5¾@5½c; No. 2 country, 4¾@4¾c.

Later—We have just learned of sales of 200 hogsheads city at 51-16c, and this is now the market, and that a buying order for 500 hogsheads city at 51-16c, has been canceled outside of obtaining the above 200 hogsheads.

The contract deliveries to the home trade of 260 hogsheads city will go in to-day (Thursday) at 51-16c, and the best bid now in the market is 5c for two lots of 50 hogsheads each.

OLEO STEARINE.—There are signs that home consumers want more of a supply as they are beginning to talk over offerings, while the market is about steady, with sellers at 7c, and at which 75,000 pounds were sold. At Chicago prices are easier, with sales of 75,000 pounds at 7¼c, and 50,000 pounds at 7½c.

LARD STEARINE.—There is so little doing here at any time that this article could be almost dropped from market consideration, since the refiners make about all of it they need. But as information is asked almost steadily of the trade here as to what they could get for a consignment, it is probably better to retain in our reports a nominal market rate, and which is the best that can be done, say of about 7½c.

GREASE.—The tone of the market is a little more unsettled and rather more in buyer's favor, on account of the easier tallow market; but at the same time offerings are moderate and not particularly urgent. "A" white quoted at 5¾@5½c, "B" white at 5½c, yellow at 4¾@4¾c, bone and house at 4¾@5c. At Chicago, brown at 4½@4¾c, yellow at 4¾@4¾c, and white at 5@5½c.

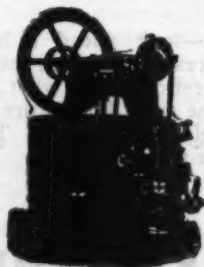
GREASE STEARINE.—There is rather an easier market, with trading quiet for the moment. White quoted at 5¼@5½c, and yellow at 5¼c.

CORN OIL.—There is rather an easier market, with export demand quieter. Quoted at \$4.45@4.75 for large and small lots.

Later.—The market has advanced for large lots from \$4.45, the price early in the week, and is now \$4.60.

LARD OIL.—Trading has become quieter,

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**Best Quality Saponified Red Oil
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PROMPT RETURNS.**

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and there is more of an effort to sell, with a lower market. Quoted at 40¢50c.

PALM OIL.—Bigland Sons & Jeffreys, Liverpool, in their annual circular, say of palm kernel oil, copra and coconut oil: "A year ago we pointed out the difficulty crushers of these oils had in making enough to supply the increasing demand upon them; this has been more pronounced this last year, and the outlook is that continued scarcity will be felt, and that high prices will be realized. In the class of soaps now most in vogue these oils form a most important element, giving that quick lather, which is the time and labor saver, and as the trade continues to increase year by year, the absolute necessity of a large supply of the nuts should form a profitable industry in tropical countries, and we understand the Government of British New Guinea is offering facilities for the creation of groves of palm trees, which can be farmed on economic business lines. The business has now reached a magnitude that will in time repay such outlay, though the pioneers may, as in many other cases, find the difficulties of labor, marketing, etc., so great that they will sow for others to reap the fortunes that will follow some years hence to those who may become the possessors of extensive groves of palms."

(For Friday's closing, see page 42.)

The Chicago "Grocer" of January 8 was No. 2 of Volume 1 of its new form of publication (old series Vol. XLV.). It is thereby much improved and its readers will doubtless be pleased at the change. The "Grocer" is able and up-to-date in every respect. It is one of the most interesting of our exchanges. Here's success to Brother Deming.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

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on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

A Produce Exchange membership sold on Wednesday at public sale at \$205, which is a considerable advance considering the agitation going on over the amended by-laws.

Proposed for membership: Jacob Herman Flashner, by P. F. Harper, and James Millar, by George H. Guinn.

New members elected: Antonio Andujar, Samuel Zeitlin and Charles T. Jones.

Visitors at the Exchange: D. R. McLennan, Duluth; A. Boden, Rotterdam; H. Siepmann, Hamburg; Edouard Dinner, Marseilles; R. S. Johnson, C. C. Frisbie, E. Valentine, Chicago; G. D. Rogers, Minneapolis.

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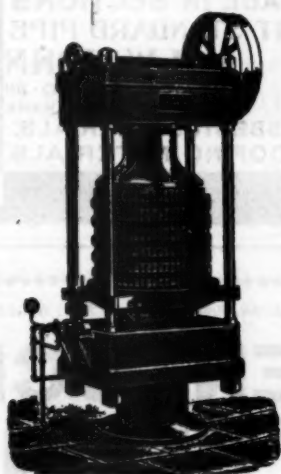
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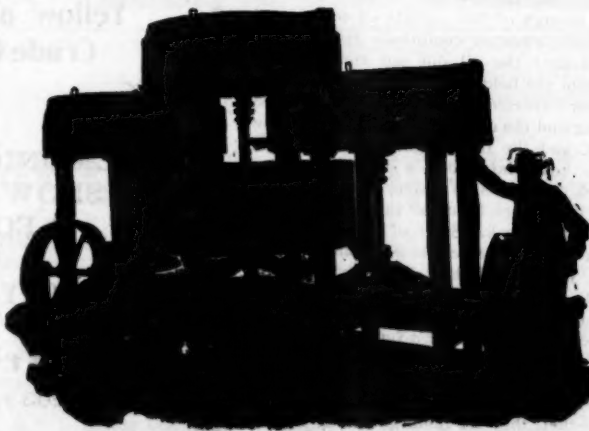
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Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

A FEVERISH, SPECULATIVE MARKET. ALTERNATELY EASY AND STRONGER, BUT RATHER A MORE DEFINITE UPWARD TENDENCY. SMALL MILLS SOLD AT EASIER PRICES BUT LARGE MILLS HOLDING WITH CONFIDENCE—EXPORT DEMAND A LITTLE BETTER—COVERING OF SHORTS.

The market was left to the uncertainty of local bidding, the want of it or its sudden spurt to life, and by which prices were down and up, but more markedly firmer on the later dealings, and a substantial advance made. Exporters were practically out of the market on the easy tendency early in the week, but it could not have been expected that they would have shown animation over trading until there were more assured conditions in this country. Later in the week they were buying moderately at higher prices, and an advance was then assisted, or of fully 2c per gallon in New York, by the covering of shorts, those people who had sold a few days before on the weak market down to 35c for prime yellow, and were covering this week at 36 @ 37c. It was the fact that the lifeless export demand permitted the fluctuations in the market prices, while enabling a disposition to weaken the market a few days since. Stronger prices developed on Tuesday and still higher prices on Wednesday. We have considered the market in the long run as favorable, decidedly so, to the holding interest, but just when normal conditions were to assert themselves was a matter of conjecture. The impression seemed to be that when more of the production was gathered up at the South, that when the February contract deliveries were absorbed, and other oil, held by speculators and others, were in stronger hands that there would be a decided permanent recovery of tone to the market, and that prices which would seem to be justified by the statistical situation in this country, and the liberal consumption here and in Europe, would prevail. There were some people with the opinion that perhaps before the middle of February that there would be shown an absorption enough of this outside oil to warrant permanently stronger conditions, yet the fact remained that the oil did not come out as freely from the holdings of the mills as might have been expected from the recent dullness of trading and the easier range of prices at the seaboard, and the time might have been prolonged a little later before there were re-organized conditions to sharp, general buoyancy, if it had not been for the scare among the shorts this week. Some of the small mills had let a few tanks of crude go at 29½c down to 28½c, yet to show how irregular the situation was some oil was sold in mid-week at 30½c in the Carolinas, while in the same territory 29c was accepted for a few tanks. The situation at the mills was simply this: That where they had a few tanks to sell, as disgusted with the recent dullness and weakness of the market, they let them go out at inside prices, but where mills had any important holdings they were apt to have demand for them from people who believed in a future

higher market, and they had comparatively full prices bid for them, while these mills were releasing very little of their supplies, as themselves believing that the recent attitude of affairs were only temporary, and that the market would ultimately take on a better tone. This week there was strong bidding of 30c for crude in tanks. Crude in tanks sold in New Orleans at 30½c, and had 30c further bid,

but is now held higher. It has been and is particularly difficult to shake views over prices of crude in the Mississippi Valley, and where perhaps most desire would be shown to get the holdings. In reckoning upon the future of the cotton oil market not so much consideration as usual need be given to the possible tendencies of some other articles with which cotton oil is usually influenced, and for the reason that there are pronounced wants for consumption that must sooner or later develop activity to cotton oil. Yet at the same time if some of these articles were in better shape to-day the cotton oil position would be at once further invigorated. Tallow, for instance, begins to look a little bit easy in price; this is due to the hesitation of England over buying it, and as an outcome of the depres-

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sion from the reverses in South Africa, with the usual disposition to go slow over making new commercial ventures, while there is a possibility of a more upset financial situation. England needs tallow and would buy it freely, must buy it sooner or later, but just at the moment there is missed the competition thence for supplies in this country. But at 5½¢ for city tallow, in tierces, in New York, and which is an inside rate, it can be seen that cotton oil has a distinct advantage in consumption by the soap trade, while a corresponding idea extends to other soap greases. The lard market as well had not acted altogether right for a few days for a stronger condition of affairs, whatever the belief of its ultimate higher tendency, while the later dealings show an improved tendency. The lack of the usual export demand prevents lard from advancing materially, but the belief is that there are liberal delayed wants of this product which must soon be satisfied, while it would not take much to turn the speculative sentiment in it bullishly, where recently it has been indulging more freely than ordinarily lately to the short side. But outside of these influences it is a matter of surprise that exporters have not been compelled to buy the cotton oil more extensively, before this, to make up from the large deficiency in the olive oil yield. The export markets may use substitutes more freely, but it is hard to find where these substitutes can be had upon a more advantageous basis, as regards their relation with cotton oil. From the fact that exporters were buying cotton oil freely until a check was given them by a reaction to easier prices in this country leads to the belief that they are now holding off only by reason of the feeling that they want to be convinced that the market will be sustained, while that they have not got fully over the feeling they had in a

more pronounced way a couple of months since "that there would finally be plenty of oil," and that they had better adopt the policy of waiting. But the developments each day show that they have made a mistake in calculating over an abundance of oil; the short crop theory is steadily borne out, and statistically cotton oil is all right for ultimately stronger prices. With the look of affairs only latterly however, there had naturally been hesitancy among buyers not only on export account, but on the part as well of some large home consumers, while a permanent reinvigoration of tone only was needed to bring them in again, and which is developing this week in the sharp advance quoted. On Tuesday of this week, prime yellow in New York, which had been previously sold at 34½¢ for February and 35¢ for March deliveries, sold up 35½¢@36¢; but yet people who had bought immediately resold, while others who had sold at the inside prices bought at the outside figures to cover contracts, so in that feverish look of affairs, it was no surprise that traders in a general way were cautious over new deals. On Wednesday, however, there was a further advance in New York, with sales of prime yellow up to 37¢ for February and March deliveries, but for only several hundred barrels, in lots, while 37¢ was further bid; there was some Marseilles demand then, and a few bids found very little oil on offer, and it was very easy to run the market up,

although one sale had been made of March delivery in the morning of that day at as low as 35½¢. There were buying orders from Marseilles in the afternoon at 35½¢. Upon this day bids for crude in tanks at mills advanced to 30¢. Europe was generally firmer, while England had advanced the day before 3d, but this improvement in England was due to the fear of the effect on the Egyptian cotton crop, through the reported low water in the Nile. The sales in New York for the week, up to the close of Wednesday, had been 1,900 bbls. prime yellow, for spot and February deliveries, at 34½¢@35½¢; 2,500 bbls. do., at 34½¢@35½¢; 1,300 bbls. do., at 36¢@37¢; 3,600 bbls. do., March delivery, at 35¢@37¢. At the mills sales of 23 tanks crude at the near Atlantic sections at 28½¢@30½¢. In New York, sales of 300 bbls. crude on dock at 31½¢.

On Thursday there was less done, more because there was an unwillingness to sell, with better prices again asked. In New York, prime yellow had 37¢ bid, and 38¢ was asked. Marseilles had advanced its bid to 36¢. At the mills, crude in tanks had sold in North Carolina at 31¢, and where there was increasing strength.

(For Friday's closing, see page 42.)

TO USERS OF BELTS.

The Cling-Surface Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, is getting many new customers among cottonseed oil mills, who are frequently troubled with slipping belts, and as a consequence have to run them very tight with great strain on bearings.

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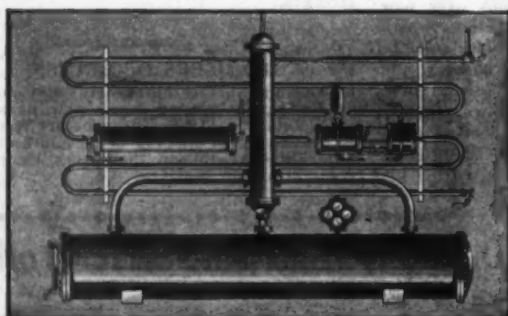
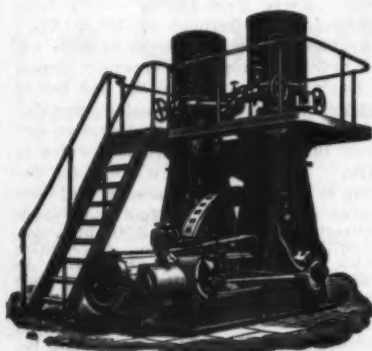
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Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
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PROPOSED FREE PORT AT ROTTERDAM.

Consul Hill, of Amsterdam, writes that there has been presented for sale through the banking house of Mendes, Gans & Co., grounds situated in the immediate vicinity of Rotterdam near deep water and railway. Here there can be established a free-port territory, having very good trade prospects, and a more favorable position than the free har-

bors of Bremen and Hamburg on account of geographical situation and the lower wages that could be paid.

* The Self-Locking Can Top Company, of Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in tin cans. Capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: T. H. Coakley, E. M. Mitchell, E. Lewis, G. W. Mann, W. G. Dougherty, C. C. Garrett, E. L. Ward, all of Baltimore, Md.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The Consumers' Light, Heat & Ice Company, of Newport News, Va., has been incorporated by capitalists of that city.

—The barns and stables of ice dealer George A. Beebe, at Cranford, N. J., were burned, including five horses. The loss is several thousand dollars, covered by insurance.

—Smith Swright's Sons, of North Williston, Vt., will build a cold storage plant at Lower Maple street, Burlington, in that State, for the storage of frozen poultry, etc.

—Butt & Morris, of Kansas City, will build an ice plant at Empire City, Kan. It is to cost \$50,000. The ice will be made from the water of the artesian bore at that place.

—Judge D. A. Grimsley has granted an amendment to the charter of the Virginia Ice Company, of Charlottesville, enabling them to do a general electric light and telephone business.

—It is reported that the F. Bartels Brewing Company, at Walnut and Canal streets, Cincinnati, O., will build a 100-ton ice plant at that city. C. Bartels, of Syracuse, N. Y., is also interested.

—The St. Marys (N. Y.) Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000. The incorporators: C. M. Conrad, L. Steuber, both of Erie; W. Kaul, A. Kaul and J. Kaul, all of St. Marys.

—The North Bergen Brewing Company will build a brewery at Hamilton avenue and Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J. The capital stock is \$100,000. The corporators are: Statius Picus, Pasquale Arconcia, Viti Ci-

mine, Walter Van Erfennell, Karl Sherb, John O'Leary and H. Otterstedt.

—In Secretary Wilson's annual report it is noted that in the shipment of dairy products cold storage facilities in Oriental ports are conspicuous by their absence, and it is advised that all butter and cheese, as well as canned goods and condensed milk, should be sent in hermetically sealed packages.

—J. W. Ferguson, the contractor, is completing the work on an immense artificial ice plant that is being built at Bogota, N. J., on the Susquehanna, for F. W. Smith, who proposes to manufacture ice by a new electrical process for Hackensack. The buildings are of frame and are costing \$40,000. The machinery is already being installed.

—According to the Burnley (England) "Gazette," there will be erected by that city cold stores, near the abattoirs in Royle Road, which will include six chill rooms 20x10 each, ice-making room, storage in basement, office, engine and boiler houses. The buildings will consist of one story, but extension may be added if required. The chill rooms will be kept at the proper temperature by the dry air system. The estimated cost is £6,000.

—A despatch from Montgomery, Ala., says that the 321-mile trip from New Orleans to that city of the special train with which the electric axle refrigerator car was tested, on Friday of last week, showed very satisfactory results. When Mobile was reached on the following day's trip the thermometer had fallen to 31 degrees. As the temperature re-

quired for the preservation of meats and garden truck on the longest trip ranges from 31 to 35 degrees, the test was successful. The company projecting this enterprise is the Electric Axle Light & Power Company. The item of expense is about 25 cents a thousand miles per car, as against from \$15 to \$20 per car for the same distance by the icing system.

—Although there are two cold storage plants in Birmingham (England) owned by the Linde British Refrigerating Company, the demand is so great for cold storage and manufactured ice that the firm have decided to build a third one. A suitable site has been secured at Digbeth, the property of the corporation. Work is begun and the buildings will cover a space of 2,000 square yards. The equipment will be on the most modern scale in machinery, etc. Eighty tons of the purest ice is to be the daily product; 150,000 cubic feet will be necessary for cold storage. Millions of Australian rabbits pass through the company's cold storage in a year. The total cost will be little short of £70,000. The company has fitted up the "Linde" plant in various parts of the country, and on board many vessels, including the hospital ship Maine, which has proceeded to South Africa.

Engineering Department

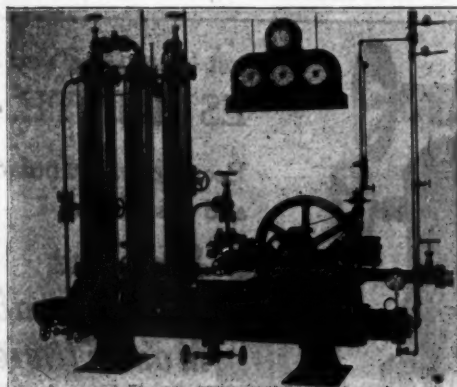
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Minneapolis, Minn.

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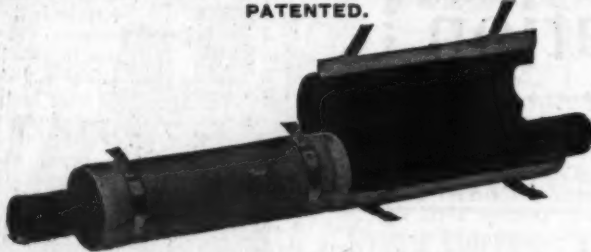
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THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.

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BUILDERS OF REFRIGERATING
and ICE MAKING MACHINERYWE CONTRACT FOR THE EQUIP-
MENT OF COMPLETE PLANTS

THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., U. S. A.

—Mr. A. R. Grant, of North Tonawanda, N. Y., has recently returned from a six months' trip to Cuba, where he went to select a site for a 50-ton ice plant. Mr. Grant reports that he has selected an acre of land on the Bay of Cienfuegos, on which has been built a brick building, 86x62, with convenient railroad tracks and dockage. The cost of the building was \$7,500. The plant is in control of the Cuban-American Ice Company, organized August 22 last, with a capital stock of \$50,000. In connection with the ice manufactory, there will be a cold storage plant for various products. The machinery, etc., is

from A. Booth & Co., of Chicago, and the Arctic Company, of Cleveland. The officers of the company are: A. R. Grant, president and manager; O. C. Smeaton, first vice-president; C. B. Penney, second vice-president; W. J. West, treasurer; O. A. Dockham, secretary. All of these men are from North Tonawanda. Frederick Farrar, of Niagara Falls is chief

engineer and Charles Cramer, also of Niagara Falls, is assistant engineer. Both of these men are experienced ice manufacturers. The stockholders of the company are principally from North Tonawanda, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Silver Creek and Cienfuegos. The Cienfuegos stockholders are all Americans, holding positions under the United States Government.

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AND HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS

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Can be made 105 inches wide in carload lots.

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TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	15/	11/3	18
Bacon.....	25/	22/6	24
Lard, tes.....	25/	22/6	24
Cheese.....	30/	30/	3 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	3 M.
Tallow.....	25/	22/6	24
Beef, per cwt.....	5/	4/6	24
Pork, per bbl.....	3/6	3/8	24

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, Feb. 3/10. Cork for orders, Feb. 3/7.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to January 27:

	Beves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,195		745	16,341	11,137
Sixtieth St.....	2,487	189	2,990	15,214	
Fortieth St.....	1,770	61	60	1,194	18,415
Lohigh Val. B. E. H.....	1,747				3,789
Baltimore & O.....	1,823				
Weehawken.....					
Soatiering.....			71	86	
Totals.....	9,982	280	3,506	32,808	33,341
Totals last week.....	11,169	163	2,921	33,182	37,208

Weekly exports to January 27:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quart. Beef
Eastmans Company.....			1,900
Nelson Morris.....			7,220
Armour & Co.....	400		1,960
J. Shamburg & Son.....	400		1,134
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	150		
W. A. Sherman.....	3		
D. G. Oliver.....	30	20	
A. R. Outerbridge & Co.....	19	19	
J. F. Lough & Co.....	35	40	
Harvey & Outerbridge.....	30		
L. S. Dillenback.....	18		
J. H. Hume & Bro.....			
Total shipments.....	1,926	118	12,234
Total shipments last week.....	1,850	1,349	15,994
Philad'a.....	545		1,270
Portland.....	725	220	
To London.....	845		
To Liverpool.....	800		12,366
To Glasgow.....	658	220	
To Hamburg.....	267		
To Hull.....	150		1,124
To Southampton.....			
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	76	118	
Totals to all ports.....	2,296	338	13,490
Total to all ports last week.....	5,468	3,970	26,637

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 45	5 90
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 85	5 35
Common native steers.....	4 25	4 75
Stags and Oxen.....	2 40	2 25
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 00	2 40
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 20	5 55

LIVE CALVES.

The run was a very light one this week. We quote:

Live calf calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2	9 1/2
common to good, per lb.....	8 1/2	9 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

There was a light run on live hogs with high prices. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	4 85	4 90
" heavy.....	4 85	4 90
" light to medium.....	4 85	4 95
Pigs.....	4 95	5 00
Bonghs.....	3 85	4 10

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—10@15c higher; \$4.65@4.95; left, 3,567.
CINCINNATI.—Active, higher; \$4.10@4.95.
ST. LOUIS.—5c higher; \$4.60@4.90.
OMAHA.—10c higher; \$4.60@4.75.
EAST BUFFALO.—Strong; 15@20c higher; \$5.20@5.25; closed steady.
LOUISVILLE.—5c higher; \$4.65@4.90.
PITTSBURG.—Active; \$4.80@5.25.
MILWAUKEE.—\$4.40@4.90.
KANSAS CITY.—Strong to higher; \$4.47@4.70.
CLEVELAND.—Higher; \$5.00@5.05.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Active; \$4.60@4.90.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a fair run on live sheep and lambs, prices ruling much higher. We quote:

Lambs.....	7 25	7 75
Live sheep, prime.....	4 25	5 00
common to medium.....	4 00	

LIVE POULTRY.

Demand fairly active and market firm. Turkeys, ducks and geese firm for choice, but poor ducks and geese dull. Pigeons steady. We quote:

Chickens, per lb.....	9 1/2
Fowls.....	11
Roosters, old, per lb.....	8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	8 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	70
Geese, Western.....	1 35
Pigeons.....	25

DRESSED BEEF.

The market was a shade firmer this week, with a better feeling and a fair demand. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	8	8 1/2
" light.....	7 1/2	8
Common to fair native.....	7	7 1/2
Choice Western heavy.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
" light.....	6 1/2	7
Common to fair Texan.....	6 1/2	7
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	6	6 1/2
Choice cows.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6	6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6	6 1/2
Common to fair.....	5 1/2	6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5	5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

There was a fair demand for vealers this week, with higher prices. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	14
country-dressed, prime.....	12

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand for dressed hogs was fairly good the past week, with higher prices. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
" 100 lbs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
" 120 lbs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
" 140 lbs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Pigs.....	7	7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was firmer this week, with a fair demand. Prices will probably remain at the present standard for some time. We quote:

Prime lambs.....	10 1/2
Fair to good lambs.....	9
Common to medium lambs.....	8
Fair to good sheep.....	7
Common to medium.....	6 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 12,658 pkgs.; previous six days, 12,984 pkgs. The general market is rather quiet, but supplies not large, and the feeling firm on most all choice grades. Turkeys are held firmly for choice grades. Chickens rarely show desirable quality and do not sell as well as clear fowls unless soft-meated. Fowls in fair request and firm. Capons plenty and generally slow. Fancy ducks sell readily and a few fancy geese wanted, but average grades low. Squabs firm. A little frozen poultry is coming out this week and having a moderate outlet, but no general demand as yet, though some of the larger retailers are working on their own frozen stock. We quote:

Turkeys, young hens, fancy.....	11	12
" mixed, fancy.....	11	11 1/2
" young toms, fancy, small.....	10 1/2	11
" West, young toms, heavy to med.....	9 1/2	10
" old hens.....	9 1/2	10
" old toms.....	9 1/2	10
" poor.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Broilers, Phila., 2-4 lbs. av. to pair, per pair.....	18 1/2	22 1/2
Chickens, Phila., large, per lb.....	14 1/2	15 1/2
" mixed weights.....	11 1/2	13 1/2
Chickens, State and Penna., prime.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
Chickens, Western, dry-picked, av. best.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
" scalded, av. best.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
" fair to good.....	8 1/2	10
Chickens and fowls, State and Penna., prime.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
" Western, mixed, prime.....	10 1/2	11
" fair to good.....	8 1/2	10
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
" Western, prime.....	10 1/2	11
" fair to good.....	8 1/2	10

Old roosters, per lb.....	7 1/2
Capons, Phila., fancy large, per lb.....	10 1/2
" medium weights.....	10 1/2
" small and slips.....	11 1/2
Capons, Western, large.....	10 1/2
" small and slips.....	10 1/2
Ducks, near-by, prime.....	10 1/2
" Western.....	10 1/2
" poor.....	8 1/2
Geese, near-by, prime.....	10
" Western.....	10
" poor.....	6 1/2
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	3 35
" dark, per doz.....	2 10
" culls.....	60

PROVISIONS.

There was a fair demand for provisions. Pork loins higher. Other prices about steady. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs average.....	11	11 1/2
" 12 to 14.....	10 1/2	11
" heavy.....	10 1/2	11
California hams, smoked, light.....	7 1/2	8
" heavy.....	8 1/2	9
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 1/2	10
" (rib in).....	8 1/2	9
Dried beef sets.....	11	12 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 1/2	17
" shoulders.....	7 1/2	8
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
" heavy.....	7	7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	9	9 1/2
" Western.....	8	8 1/2

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	6 50	6 35
" South America.....	6 70	6 60
" Brazil (kags).....	8 00	7 90
Compounds—Domestic.....		
" Export.....		
Prime Western lards.....	6 25	6 17
" City lards.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
" lard steaming.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
" also.....	7	6 1/2

FISH.

Cod heads off.....	10	12
" heads on.....	5	6
Halibut, White.....	12	15
" Grey.....	8	11
" Frozen.....	8	11
Striped bass, pan.....	15	18
Bluefish, Green.....	15	18
Kels, skinned.....	6	10
" skin on.....	6	8
White perch.....	6	12
Flounders.....	5	7
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	10	10
" Eastern.....	25	28
Smelts, green.....	10	10
Lobsters, large.....	18	20
" medium.....	12 1/2	14
Herrings, frozen.....	3 1/2	4
" green.....	3	4
Red snappers.....	7	10
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	16	20
Shad, M. C., bucks.....		
" roses.....		
Scallops, medium.....	90	1 00
" large.....	1 00	2 00
Soft crabs, large.....		
" medium.....		
Weakfish, frozen.....		6
" green.....		6
Sea bass, Eastern.....		
White fish, frozen.....	11	12
Pompano.....	20	25
Haddock.....	5	6
King fish, Southern.....	20	25
" frozen.....		
Ciscoes.....	4 1/2	5
Prawns.....	10	12 1/2
Sea trout.....	10	12 1/2
Sheephead.....	6	7
Porgies, L. I.....		
Brook Trout.....		
Butterfish.....		
Flukes.....		
Green turtles.....		20

GAME.

Rabbits continue scarce and prime lots firm, but larger proportion of the few coming show irregular condition, either out of order or thin and poor; game birds in light supply. We quote:

English Snipe, per doz.....	2 10	2 60
Grass plover, per doz.....	1 10	2 10
Ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. average to pair.....	2 00	3 10
" light weights to pair.....	1 35	1 60
" redhead, 8 lbs. average to pair.....	1 45	2 10
" light weights, per pair.....	85	1 10
" ruddy, light weight, per pair.....	35	40
" heavy, per pair.....	85	1 10
" mallard, per pair.....	70	85
" teal, blue wing, per pair.....	60	65
" teal, green wing, per pair.....		
" common, per pair.....	35	40
Rabbits, undrawn, per pair.....	25	30
" drawn, per pair.....	15	20
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	50	60

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 30,949 pkgs.; previous six days, 30,849 pkgs. The trade in better grades of fresh butter is moving along smoothly. Extra Western creamery firm. Other

HAND-BOOK AND DIRECTORY For PORK AND BEEF PACKERS

THE LATEST AND MOST
IMPROVED METHODS OF
SUCCESSFUL PACKERS,
FOREMEN AND SUPERIN-
TENDENTS.

PORK PACKING AND CURING FROM A TO Z IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE PACKINGHOUSE

SOME OF THE SUBJECTS TREATED ARE:

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HOG KILLING

PEPSIN MANUFACTURE

THE CHILL ROOM

CUTTING OF HOGS

FRESH MEATS, HOG TESTS AND RELATIVE VALUES.

Table showing average weights of cuts, meats and lard yielded by live hogs of 110 to 450 pounds. (This table alone is worth the price of the book to every packer.) Etc., Etc.

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Points for Shippers of Provisions to England.

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Some Good Recipes for Curing. Cure for Tongues Packed in Barrels at 220 Pounds. Cure for Bellies in Tierces. Westphalia Hams, etc., etc.

AMERICAN DRY SALT MEATS.

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Pickle Cured Meats. Dry Salt Cured Meats, etc., etc.

SAUSAGE DEPARTMENT.

TANK DEPARTMENT.

Prime Steam Lard. The Melting Point of Lard, etc., etc.

GUT AND CASINGS DEPARTMENT.

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE THERE ARE 7,000
NAMES OF THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES OF
THE WHOLESALE TRADE, VIZ.:

Pork and Beef Packers.—Wholesale Butchers and Slaughterers.—Wholesale Dealers in Meats.—Wholesale Provision Dealers.—Lard Renderers and Refiners.—Oleomargarine and Butter-ine Manufacturers.—Tallow Renderers and Dealers.—Provision Brokers and Commission Merchants.—Cotton-Seed Oil Manufacturers and Refiners.—Sausage Manufacturers (wholesale and retail).—Fertilizer Manufacturers and Dealers.—Soap and Candle Makers.

Any intelligent reader will see at a glance that this book is an absolute necessity to every progressive packing-house and that each chapter in the book (which is written by experts), is fully worth the price

\$10

of same, viz.:

The Book should be in every Packing-house, Slaughter House, Rendering Plant, Sausage Factory, Soap or Fertilizer Works, Cotton Oil Mill, and any other establishment connected with or allied to the Great Meat and Provision Industries of the United States and Canada.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

DIRECTORY DEPARTMENT,

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 80c; prime mess, 73s 9d. Pork—Steady; prime mess Western, 50s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs. firm, 47s 6d. Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cuts, 28 to 30 lbs, 33s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs, 33s 6d; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs, 34s 6d; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, firm, 32s 6d. Lard—Firm; prime Western in tierces, 30s 3d; American refined in pails, 32s 6d. Butter—Finest and good United States nominal. Cheese—American finest white steady, 56s 6d; American finest colored firm, 50s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 27s; Australian in London dull, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined; February-April firm, 21s 3d.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Traffic as a whole is conspicuously slow, neither buyer nor seller making any especial effort to force business. That the farmer has not manifested any disposition to operate in this market is by no means strange, though the apathy shown by the packers is not so easily understood. Texas is the strongest feature of the market, while natives is the weakest. There is a general depression along the line, as buyers claim to have satisfied their needs for less money at other points.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, are neglected, the only reported sales being at 13½¢.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold in moderate quantity at 12½¢, and, though there are but few now on hand, the views of buyers are limited to 12½¢.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, moved to the number of 1,200 at 11½¢.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are in small supply and moved in connection with lower grades at 13¢. A prime selection sold separately might bring 13½¢.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are inactive, the views of packers and tanners being from ½¢ to ¾¢ apart. The asking price is 11½¢ and the best reported bid is 11¼¢; 3,000 lights brought 11½¢, but it is doubtful if the sale could be duplicated.

BRANDED COWS.—There is very little doing, the tanners declining to pay above 11½¢, while the price demanded is 11¼¢.

NATIVE BULLS are also quiet, and now offer at 10½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Tanners continue to observe the time-honored custom of holding off in the face of a declining schedule. Country holders are, however, evidently emulating the example of their packer contemporary, and so far have prevented any appreciable slump in prices. Unless conditions change, prices will probably go lower, though there are many who contend that this is unlikely.

No. 1 BUFF HIDES, 25 to 40 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have sold in a very moderate way in connection with other varieties at 10½¢. There isn't a great deal doing, as this price is considered prohibitive by many buyers. Any regular offering at 10¢ would readily find buyers, but none are available at that price.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are a fairly strong factor at 10½¢@10¾¢.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are steadily held at 10½¢@11¢, despite the fact that they are in some accumulation.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, have gone to 10½¢, sales being indifferent even at that price.

NATIVE BULLS have moved in a small way at 9½¢ flat.

No. 1 CALFSKINS.—There is a moderate request for a good country skin at 13¢.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are nominally worth from 11½¢ to 11¾¢, though it is impossible to state what the effect of a sale might be.

DEACONS, 62½¢@85¢.

SLUNKS, 25¢@30¢.

HORSE HIDES.—An ordinary selection commands \$3.60.

SHEEPSKINS have, to some extent, lost tone. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.50.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.10@1.30.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.30@1.40.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—On last week most of the trading done in the early part, towards the close a sort of a quiet market, with very little branded stock to offer; and the wet blanket still on all grades of natives. This week so far to present writing, again somewhat dull; 1,200 heavy native cows changed hands at 12¢, which is the first sale made for several weeks past of this kind. The light native cows are still unchanged; there is no demand for such and no inquiries, as the tanners are still busily buying 10¢ buffs, so that the packers know it is useless to press the market. Heavy native cows are still hanging fire and very few tanners care to step in the market at 12¢. Native steers are somewhat dull; to be sure there are not many on the market, but there is indeed a very quiet tone to them. As long as New York will sell at 13¢ there is no use for the Western packers to try and force sales at 13½¢—it is simply impossible, except when some tanner must have a car or two to supply immediate wants. The branded stock, however, is in pretty good position. There are orders here for light Texas, prompt shipment, which cannot be filled; they are pretty closely sold up, not only here but along the river. Colorados are still held as good property. Very few butt brands to offer. Heavy Texas are still rather scarce article. On the whole in summing up the situation, native stock could not be much duller and branded stock on the other hand has decidedly a life and snap to it, notwithstanding the fact that the hides "are not as good as they were." There is no doubt but that the dullness on light native stock has a marked effect on all the tanners of heavy native cows and steers. The small tanners evidently have hopes that the market on all kinds will sag with light natives and therefore they are very reluctant in coming to the market and are evidently determined only to purchase when their wants demand.

SHEEPSKINS are in fairly good condition. There is a little difference, to be sure, between asking and selling prices, but the packers are in an accommodating mood and unless the purchaser is too much of a bear, the outside purchaser generally takes away a little contract from the city.

BOSTON.

This is also a waiting market, as tanners do not bite very readily, feeling that prices, quality considered, are still extremely high; 10½¢ is the limit so far as buyers are concerned, and they are not eager at the price. The strength of the market continues to be found in calf and sheepskins, supplies of which are light and prices well sustained.

PHILADELPHIA.

There isn't much doing and buyers purchase on the instalment plan. Prices have in some instances weakened. We quote:

CITY STEERS—10½¢@11½¢.

COUNTRY STEERS—9½¢@10¢.

CITY COWS—10¢@10½¢.

COUNTRY COWS—9½¢@10¢.

COUNTRY BULLS—9¢@9½¢.

CALFSKINS.—There are not many available, and these are held at full prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—In the same general condition as calfskins.

NEW YORK.

The market is very quiet, the week's sales, including natives and bulls, being insignificant. Tanners are fairly well supplied and they evidently hope by holding off to buy lower than present quotations.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS—60 lbs. and up, 12½¢@13½¢.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS—12¢@12½¢.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS—11½¢@11¾¢.

CITY COWS—10½¢@11¢.

NATIVE BULLS—9½¢@10½¢.

CALFSKINS—(See page 37).

HORSE HIDES—\$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

Operation in the packer market is greatly restricted, owing both to an indifferent demand and to a difference of opinion as to what constitutes values. Buyers ordinarily patronizing this market have been prevented from doing so by the prevailing prices, and have satisfied their needs at other points. Buyers who operate in the country market have, true to custom, held off on account of the downward trend of prices. Contrary to the opinion of many of the "knowing ones," a further decline will probably be the result of continued inactive trade conditions. Neither Boston, Philadelphia nor New York have been active, as the difference of opinion as to values, combined with the tendency to wait, has characterized all of the points. A condition which is not generally appreciated and which is bound to exert an adverse influence over all raw stock prices is the weakened leather situation. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction (or, rather, dissatisfaction) of a number of leading New York tanners and leather dealers that shoe manufacturers all over the country have bought leather "not wisely, but too well," and that the immediate prospect for more business is far from encouraging. So thoroughly convinced of this are some concerns (by the way, a strong factor in their line), that they have returned to the old schedule of prices. Should a few others of equal prominence emulate this example a disastrous break in the market is likely to occur, in which event it is not improbable that some of the big shoe producers would be forced to the wall, as it is supposed that several of them are not in a position to stand reverses.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 Native, 60 lb and up, 12½¢; No. 1 butt branded, 60 lb and up, 12¼¢@12½¢; Colorado steers, 11½¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 13¢@13½¢; No. 1 native cows, 11¼¢@11½¢; under 55 lb, 11½¢; branded cows, 11¼¢@11½¢; native bulls, 10½¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buff, 40 to 60 lb, 10½¢@10¾¢; No. 1

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,
Broker, Packer Hides,
Steering, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Packinghouse Twines
And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
Samples and estimates furnished.

CHARLES RIBBANS,
21 Warren Place. NEWARK, N. J.

extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10% @ 10% c; branded steers and cows, 10% @ 11c. heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 10% c; native bulls, 9% c flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 13c; kips, for No. 1, 11% @ 11% c; deacons, 62% @ 85c; slunks, 25 @ 30c; horse hides, \$3.60; packer pelts, \$1.50; country pelts, \$1.10 @ 1.30; packer lambs, \$1.30 @ 1.40.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10% c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9% @ 10c; country cows, 9% @ 10c; country bulls, 9 @ 9% c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 12% @ 13% c; butt branded steers, 12 @ 12% c; side branded steers, 11% @ 11% c; city cows, 10% @ 11c; native bulls, 9% @ 10% c; calfskins (see page 37); horse hides, \$2 @ 3.25.

HIDELETS.

Duncan Bros., the tanners of Westboro, Wis., are reported sold out.

Manuel Menandez, exporters, New York city, are shipping large quantities of stock to Cuba, but are obliged to hold off on that intended for Porto Rico pending the settlement of the tariff.

CONCESSION TO CUBAN SHIPPING.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The House committee on insular affairs has favorably reported the bill giving Cuban vessels the most favored nation rights in American ports.

NEW YORK FASTENER COMPANY.

The New York Fastener Company, of Newark, N. J., has recently been awarded the contract for placing the celebrated Ehret fastener on the doors of the Kings County Refrigerating Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y. These fasteners were selected after careful investigation of the merits of the leading articles of similar manufacture, and the fact that the Kings County house will be known as one of the model cold storage warehouses of this country, makes this sale of importance to this concern.

At the annual meeting of the New York Fastener Company, held this month, Mr. Frank Ehret was elected president, Mr. H. E. Klever, treasurer, and Mr. Austin Adams, secretary.

* Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—In response to a resolution of inquiry from the House of Representatives the Secretary of the Treasury to-day furnished a statement of the amount of oleomargarine shipped into the various States. The total shipments are 79,695,744 pounds, and the main shipments to States are as follows: Colorado, 123,537 pounds; Illinois, 18,638,921; Indiana, 3,923,228; Kansas, 1,658,544; Kentucky, 1,490,577; Louisiana, 1,043,502; Maryland, 1,791,905; Massachusetts, 2,033,006; Michigan, 2,092,000; Minnesota, 1,343,000; Missouri, 3,133,000; Nebraska, 1,024,000; New Jersey, 5,875,000; Ohio, 8,830,000; Pennsylvania, 11,433,000; Rhode Island, 3,594,000; Texas, 1,518,000; Virginia, 1,159,000; West Virginia, 1,206,000.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY BAUMGARTEN.

The following interesting letter from Mr. Gustav A. Baumgarten, secretary and treasurer of the Texas Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, explains itself:

The Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, of Texas, in their sixth annual meeting held at Waco, Tex., June 13 to 15, authorized me to have the full proceedings of our fifth and sixth annual meeting printed in book form under one cover for distribution to superintendents of every cottonseed oil mill in the South. These proceedings contain valuable papers and discussions by our members. Our association has members in several states, but our object is to extend our association to all the cotton states in the South, and not having the means to send an agent to canvass these states, we use this method of presenting each superintendent with one of these books, and are quite confident after reading its contents he will become a member to be in the procession of advancement to derive some of the benefits that come to us as members. These proceedings will make a book of about 300 pages, size of book 7x10.

Several manufacturers of oil mill machinery, scales, etc., who had representatives at our last meeting made us liberal offers for an advertisement in our book, and one even went so far as to offer to print our entire proceedings with their exclusive advertisement free of charge. These proceedings are now in the printer's hands, and as it will be quite an expense to us to have these books printed, we ask that you take an advertisement with

us to help us out, which will prove beneficial to both of us. Do no delay, as printer will proceed in a few days. The cost of a full page, \$12.50; half, \$7.00; quarter, \$3.75. Yours very truly,

Gustav A. Baumgarten,
Secretary and Treasurer.

We trust that Secretary Baumgarten will meet with a large number of favorable replies to this letter. This book of the proceedings will be not only very interesting as to its contents but a valuable advertising medium besides.

THE PORTO RICO TARIFF.

The Senate and House committees do not as yet entirely agree upon the proposed reduction of the Porto Rican duties to 25 per cent. of the present tariff on goods between the ports of that country and the United States. There is a disposition on the part of the House members to wipe off the duties altogether. The chances are that the 25 per cent. will stand in the final measure.

PERSONAL.

James B. McMahon, second vice-president of the N. K. Fairbank Co., has been in N. Y. from Chicago through the week; he has been so busy that we have not been able to get his ideas over the general commercial situation. It is understood, however, that he thinks that with the present general consumption, which is not abated from its recent large proportions, and the general statistical situations that the course of the general position for fats is likely to be higher.

NOTICE.—Owing to removal of our warehouse by JANUARY 1st we WILL SELL
300 TIERCES DOMESTIC BEEF ROUND CASINGS
at 9c. Per Set, F. O. B. St. Louis.

We do this to save cost of rehandling. Other goods at proportionately low prices. This offer good until January 1st.

A. LANDAU & CO., Main and Morgan Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Please mention The National Provisioner.

TINNOL, A Paste
that Sticks.

No Discoloring of Labels.
No Rust Spots on Tin.
No Peeling Off.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS

by selling your skins direct to the tanner

THE BEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

Cow Hides, Calfskins, and Horse Hides

ADDRESS HIDE DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO., 92 Cliff St., New York City.

Retail Department

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The butchers of Carbondale, Pa., have organized themselves into an association and will "black list" every "dead beat" on their books, and will stop "dead beating."

The butchers of Philadelphia are getting ready for war in matters affecting their trade. They are watching all the details connected with developing the retail trade.

The Retail Meat Dealers' Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., have set in a persistent crusade against those butchers who violate the compact and open shops Sundays. They will prod them with all the law they can find. The butchers have agreed to let the grocers sell cured and canned meats without license. The annual ball of this association was held Wednesday night.

The Rochester Hide, Skin and Fat Melting Association, of Rochester, N. Y.; capital \$2,500. Directors, Benj. Haag, Jos. Vocht, F. J. Blasei, William C. Cook, D. A. Sampson, William P. Webber, Charles Erdle, James C. Austin and Henry W. Holler, of Rochester.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Scranton, Pa., though not two weeks old, is getting wonderful results from the "blacklist" system. One butcher gathered \$50 from old dead bills. Some of the delinquents have been struck with an honest and prayerful mood. Anything to keep off the fatal "dead book."

The Retail Marketmen's Association, of Boston, Mass., are pretty hot over a credit agreement up there, but the conservative members say that the "Boston Market Credit Association" have a right to their money.

The supreme council of the Butchers' and Retail Clerks' Association, of Chicago, has decided to push the Sunday closing crusade throughout the State of Illinois.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Schenectady, N. Y., contemplates establishing a fat melting plant at that place in the near future. Schenectady and vicinity butchers have 20,000 lbs. of fat per week. That equals 1,040,000 lbs. of fat per year. That will pay.

The Retail Butchers' Associations, of Albany, Troy and Cohoes, N. Y., have for some time planned a joint rendering plant centrally located. This will be carried out at no distant day.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Columbus, O., held its second annual ball at Balz's hall Wednesday of last week. There were 150 couples in the grand march. It was a grand affair and highly enjoyed.

The grocers and butchers, of Toledo, O., held an interesting open meeting in the hall at Erie and Jefferson streets, of that city, on Monday, in which grocers, butchers, jobbers and salesmen took part. Reports from the national convention at Cleveland were read. This meeting will have good effect.

Delegates Wm. Dransfield, J. S. Sproat, Thomas Hanley, Charles Adams and E. Holcomb, of the Topeka, Kan., Butchers' and Grocers' Association, made a good report of their visit to the Grocers' National Convention at Cleveland, O., to a meeting of their association last week.

** The large Bridge street market of C. E. Bloom, at Albuquerque, N. M., has been so enlarged that the storage room will now hold a car of beef. It takes five tons of ice to keep it all cold.

** Carl L. Willoughby has opened and completely stocked his new meat market in the Strobel Block, at Poland, N. Y. Those who go for their letters will see the new mart next to the post office.

** T. J. Connors, general Eastern manager of Armour & Co., at Manhattan Market, New York City, has gone to Chicago to attend the funeral of P. D. Armour, Jr., whose burial took place on Thursday.

** J. C. Smith, of Swift and Company, New York City, was in Chicago during the week on business.

** A party of the Harlem packinghouse, 120th street and Third avenue, New York City, boys made a tour of Chinatown on Monday night under the guidance and escort of their own special detective. They had a "Chinky" smell about their garments and "chop suey" odor on their breath when they got back to civilization. Chinatown, like the Harlem packinghouse, is a great sight, but a sight of a different order. The party had a huge time among Gotham's Mongolians. The officer found the Harlemites to be of good stuff and the right sort in every way.

** Matthew J. Cahill, the marketman at New Brighton, S. I., N. Y., has sued the assigned Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club for \$272 for food sold and delivered.

** The Board of Health inspectors for the week ending February 1 condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 11,950 pounds; veal, 3,495 pounds; mutton, 1,930 pounds; hogs, 10,707 pounds; poultry, 3,400 pounds; total, 31,482 pounds.

** P. A. and C. A. Smith, of Camptown, have purchased the provision business and store of B. J. Durkin, at South Main street, Pittston, Pa.

** George Kellett and John Simms are in jail at Newark, N. J., on charge of robbing butcher shops. Their apprehension is due to the smartness of two negro women.

** Jos. Michel, the County Insane Hospital butcher, of Newark, N. J., is in trouble because of the affidavits of a lawyer named Croll. Charges are before the Freehold Committee. It is hard to run a retail meat business.

** The Waterville Beef Company, of Augusta, Me., at its opening last week gave its 1,000 guests a great time. Manager Guy Flynt and traveling salesman Will Lowell should be proud of the event, and the company should feel proud of them and the handsome premises opened.

** Edelmuth Bros., the well known butchers at 1477 Second avenue, had a small fire last Saturday in their market and incidentally learned that mutton hung close to a gas jet roasts nicely. The blaze itself amounted to \$5.

** A Fulton Market (New York City) fish dealer secured 25,000 lobsters while in Maine, cold stored them for spring and will make a big profit when sold. This kind of business smartness is profitable.

** The Passaic Beef Company, of Passaic, N. J., has taken out a permit to build a \$24,000 two-story brick plant at that place, on Jerome avenue. The premises of this company were recently destroyed by fire.

** Bergen D. Newell closed his grocery store at 222 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J., last week. The sheriff did the closing. Cause? Trading stamps.

** Several of the butchers at Englewood, N. J., are demanding a conference with Mayor Brinckerhoff, on the Sunday closing matter.

** Meatman J. W. Cox, of Kensington, O., is organizing a \$50,000 meat and produce company at that place.

** The retail butchers of Butte City, Mont., pay the local slaughterers 12c per pound by the carcass for mutton.

** Poor Joseph Hewitt, formerly a prosperous butcher in New York City has come to this—the Outdoor Poor Department. "Whiskey was my trouble," he said. He now wants for what he sold.

** West Washington Market is still sad over the sudden death of popular John Bingham, weighmaster at Swift and Company's West Washington Market, New York City. He died three weeks ago—was taken ill on Tuesday, and was dead the next day. General Manager W. H. Noyes, of Swift and Company, sent a lovely bouquet of flowers which typified the esteem of the whole army of Swift's employees for John Bingham, who was the best weighmaster in New York City.

** John Lelschman is the new weighmaster at Swift and Company's West Washington Market, New York City.

** N. Grogan, Eastmans' hustling manager at Manhattanville, New York City, has been installed in charge of the company's new Western Department at the plant, Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS. Messrs. B. HELLER & Co., Chicago.—We have analyzed and tested your Zanzipar Carbon and have found the same to be free from any injurious substances and also to be well adapted for the purposes for which you recommend it. We therefore do not hesitate to endorse the use.

Yours very truly,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange,

H. E. STURCKE, Ph. D. Chief Chemist.

NEW YORK, AUG. 14TH,

1894.

ZANZIBAR-CARBON

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

WE... FIGURE THIS WAY

All we want is an opportunity to convince you that it is to your advantage to use Zanzipar Carbon, and kindly ask you to write for sample, Catalogue and Price List. Those who have tested Zanzipar Carbon, prefer it to all other coloring matter.

B. HELLER & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
242-263 S. JEFFERSON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sample and 50 page book on coloring meats and sausages, FREE.

VANDERBECK'S BALL.

Another Vanderbeck ball has gone into memory. The annual event of this excellent small stock concern, of New York city, was enjoyed by hundreds of prominent meat and provision folk and their families Friday night of last week at the Teutonia assembly rooms, Sixteenth street and Third avenue. The members of the firm of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Company are delightful hosts and they and their employees give a social evening to which the trade find it a pleasure to go. The one last year was a superb affair and the one this year exceeded it in the graces and the pleasures of a night's enjoyment. The hall was turned over to the guests and their hearts and feet held full sway until the early morn of Saturday. The cold, blustering weather turned but few from the festivity of the night. There were lambs there, such dear sweet things. Some hearts went for the asking and others could not be had at any price. Orpheus killed Morpheus. Among the guests we noted:

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbeck, Geo. W. Fleir with Miss Allen, W. Callaghan, N. May (May, Levy & May), Joe Lewis, Miss J. Lewis, I. Worms, Mrs. A. Worms, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Folger, F. J. Folger, G. Kalb with Miss A. Folger, S. Samuel and Miss J. Samuel, H. W. Tamm, Miss A. Tamm, D. Harrington (J. J. Harrington & Co.), A. Ehret, J. Sweeney, G. Cowan (New York fire department), P. Vaney, E. Ehlers, Miss Ehlers, W. Corriston, T. Nevens, Assemblyman J. Baum, E. Tierney, W. Hoeft (Brooklyn), J. Sonntag and wife, H. Epp, J. Fox, Mrs. J. Baker, Miss M. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Zengel and hundreds of others.

The officers of this association are:

I. Stiefel, president; P. Hart, first vice-president; J. Hopkins, second vice-president; D. Linehan, treasurer; T. Buckley, recording secretary; J. Rafferty, corresponding secretary; A. Samuels, financial secretary; M. Nelson, librarian; T. O'Connell, sergeant at arms; D. Murphy, assistant sergeant.

The following committees had charge of this pleasant event:

Floor manager, John Brody; assistant floor manager, P. Bauscheimer.

Floor Committee—E. Appel, D. Keefe, J. Emmel, H. Driscoll, L. Becker, B. Gray, B. Mahoney, J. McCann, J. Hackett.

Committee on Arrangements—H. Zengel, chairman; P. Beatty, J. Connors, J. Hess, J. Rush, T. Riordan, J. O'Brien, J. McLean, J. Tierney, L. Emmel.

Reception Committee—F. Kopp, chairman; T. Caffrey, F. Shelly, J. Degnan, J. Bloom, M. Appel, M. O'Shea, J. Kelleher, J. Herzog, J. Dittmer.

The grand march was led by J. Brody at 10:30 p. m. Supper at 1 a. m., happy toasts by president and other members of the association, responded to by Messrs. Vanderbeck, Fleir and Callaghan of the firm. A beautiful ring was presented to J. Rafferty by the association. The cake walk prize after supper was won by M. Schwartz and Miss Schwartz. The fine reel and jig dancing which followed drew great applause. Thus with dancing and diversions went the enjoyable evening.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, February 2, 1900:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.
Hoenig, Katie, 1913 Third Ave., to A. C. Wirke (filed Jan. 26)..... \$225
Odan Albert, 1127 Fox, to G. Benderoth (filed Jan. 26)..... 200

Bills of Sale.
Strauss, J. M., 400 East 83d, to A. Hirsch (filed Jan. 26)..... \$225
Walters, A. M., 612 Ninth Ave., to Annie Lawson (filed Jan. 29)..... 100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.
Meharry, V. B., 511 Myrtle Ave., to Sam Bergen (filed Jan. 26)..... agreement
Mehlen, Adam, 573 Myrtle Ave., to Henry Gerhart (filed Jan. 27)..... \$100
Burrell, James, 18 Clinton St., to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Jan. 29)..... 175
Todder, C., 1221 Third Ave., to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Jan. 29)..... 80
Schmidt, Wm., 135 Park Ave., to Nat. Loan Assn. (filed Jan. 29)..... 145
Bloch, Carrie, 259 Bridge St., to J. G. Albert (filed Feb. 2)..... 275
Bills of Sale.
Jentz, Edward, 125 Third Ave., to William Berghorn (filed Jan. 26)..... nom.
Graeber, Geo. W., to Christ A. Rath (filed Jan. 26)..... \$638
Graeber, Dora, 428 Seventh Ave., to Chas. J. A. Raib (filed Feb. 2)..... 680

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, February 2, 1900:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.
Heintze, Albert, 529 West 29th., to A. Niemeyer (filed Jan. 26)..... \$200
Snyder, Oscar, 466 Eighth Ave., to Amelia Snyder (filed Jan. 26)..... 1,500
Rohrer, Julius, 648 Hudson, to W. Sayer (filed Jan. 26)..... 50
Gazzoli, David, 160 Sixth Ave., to S. Caremella (filed Jan. 26)..... 150
Hayner, A. D., 381 Sixth Ave., to Duparquet H. & M. Co. (filed Jan. 29)..... 1,550
Reiter, James, 76 Catherine, to M. Levin (filed Jan. 29)..... 50
Raacke, Hy., 924 Second Ave., to Meyer Bros., (R.) (filed Jan. 30)..... 1,350
Stein, Gerson, Grand and Wooster, to M. S. Herrman (filed Jan. 30)..... 6,000
Schruber, E., 536 Broadway, to J. Kelly (filed Jan. 30)..... 115

Baker, E. J., Webster Ave., near S. Boulevard, to Mary A. Baker (filed Jan. 26)..... 1,900
Sammis, I. C., 792 Seventh Ave., to O. Snyder (filed Jan. 31)..... 200
Jonson, Peter, 79 West 125th, to A. F. Hahn (filed Jan. 31)..... 800
Maskowitz, David, 316 Broome, to M. Levin (filed Feb. 1)..... 125
Becker & Bullwinkel, Webster Ave., to Haaren & M., (filed Feb. 1)..... 5,000
Glickner, Max, 385 Bowery, to D. M. Leuten (filed Feb. 1)..... 700
Delaplane, W. D., 466 Eighth Ave., to O. Snyder (filed Feb. 1)..... 2,500

Bills of Sale.
Ball, LeR. D., 131 West 125th, to E. J. Coffin (filed Jan. 26)..... \$1
Casey, W. J., 136 Broad, to G. V. Walberg (filed Jan. 26)..... 110
Phinak, N., 129 Clinton, to A. Solomon (filed Jan. 29)..... 295
Eines, C. M., Westchester and White Plains Ave., to W. E. Brown (filed Jan. 30)..... 250
Podgug, Louis, 157½ Stanton, to Karowsky & Spring (filed Jan. 30)..... 400
Rasseelba, R. J., 15 Varick place, to Pozzo & Biasetti (filed Jan. 30)..... 200
O'Dowd, G. S., 699 Third Ave., to W. Brown (filed Jan. 26)..... 200
Hayes, M. M., 644 Third Ave., to W. J. Hayes (filed Jan. 31)..... 700
Tuschnett, Max, 340 East 85th, to B. Goldschmidt (filed Jan. 31)..... 125
Ritzen, Hy., 469 Amsterdam Ave., to A. Black (filed Feb. 1)..... 3,100
Snyder, O., 466 Eighth Ave., to W. D. Delaplane (filed Feb. 1)..... 1
Lentin, D. M., 365 Bowery, to M. Gleckmann (filed Feb. 1)..... 1,500

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.
Kantrountz, David, Washington, cor. Kent Ave., to Harris Danzig (filed Jan. 26)..... \$61
Schiainfo Pellegro, 67 Union St., to Antonio Schiainfo (filed Jan. 27)..... 3,000
Katt, C. A., 320 Hamburg Ave., to Kings County L. A. (filed Jan. 29)..... 83
Bennett, Eugene D., Flatbush Ave. and Hubbard place, to F. A. Alford (filed Jan. 30)..... 282
Collins & Tierney, 483 20th St., to Hallwood Register Co. (filed Feb. 1)..... 105
Bills of Sale.
Ruefer, Kasper, 166 Harman St., to Anna Baumgarten (filed Jan. 26)..... \$450
Hagedorn, Chris, D., 158 Saratoga Ave., to John Kaiser & Co. (filed Feb. 1)..... 3,300

BUSINESS RECORD.

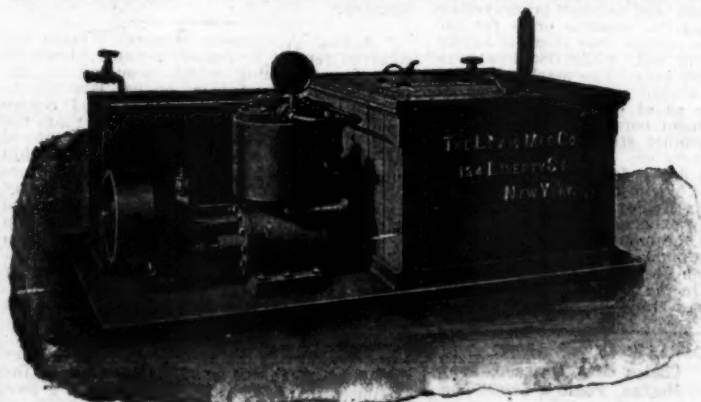
ARKANSAS.—Mrs. M. E. Zerboni, Fort Smith; meat, burned out.—J. L. Boulton & Co., Little Rock; meat; dissolved.—J. B. Dickinson continues under same style.—Wm. Lindsay, Little Rock; meat; chatt. mortg. \$302.

CONNECTICUT.—G. P. Dreber, Middletown; meat; discontinued.—B. S. Bradley, New Haven; meat, etc.; is advertising business for sale.—J. A. Keefe, New Haven; meat, etc.; offering to compromise at 50 per cent.—J. E. Lockwood, Stamford; meat; sold out.

DELAWARE.—Otley Vernon & Son, Wilmington; butchers; dissolved, style unchanged.

INDIANA.—S. S. Hill & Co., Indianapolis; C. A. Smith, Crawfordsville; meats; chatt. mortg. \$750.

THE PORTABLE ICE MACHINE



Makes 500 to 600 pounds of Ice

in 24 hours with 1½ H. P.

Requires no engineers. Is shipped all set up, ready to operate, except power

PRICE, \$450.00.

For Catalogue, address

THE LEWIS MFG. CO.,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

134 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

MAINE.—Samuel A. Stoddard, Hallowell; manufacturer soap, etc.; dead.—John H. Hartung, Providence; R. E. mortg. \$1,000.—Warner R. Lewis, Bath; fish; bill of sale, \$450.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Wentworth Supply Co., Boston, Providence; dissolved.—Nagle & Powers, Gloucester; fish; dissolved; succeeded by John Nagle & Co.—J. A. Brunelle, Lowell; provisions, etc.; out of business.—W. M. Garfield, Plymouth; fish; discontinued.—A. W. Bangs, Springfield; meat; sold out.—Jos. T. Baldwin, New Bedford; provisions, etc.; R. E. mortg. \$1,000.—Sam E. Ames, Quincy, provisions, etc.; R. E. mortg. \$650.—J. M. Pickens, Springfield; meat; chatt. mortg. \$800.—Chas. E. Eaton, Woburn; provisions; chatt. mortg. \$1,168.

MISSOURI.—J. I. Fisher, St. Louis; market; chatt. mortg. \$300.—Henry Petring, St. Louis; butcher; chatt. mortg. \$800.—Frank Rutsch, St. Louis; butcher; chatt. mortg. \$500.

NEW YORK STATE.—Mrs. E. B. Lusk, Newark; meat; sold out.—P. L. Van Wagener, Poughkeepsie; meat mart; succeeded by Louis Fererabund & Son.

OHIO.—T. Edinger, Sr., Chillicothe; meats; R. E. mortg. \$6,000.—Chas. Rauch, Portsmouth; butcher; canceled R. E. mortg. \$1,500.

PENNSYLVANIA.—John A. Gray, Allegheny; meats; discontinued here.—Fred Nauman, Pittsburg; butcher; dead.—Mrs. L. Dach, Sharon; meat; sold out.

RHODE ISLAND.—Jos. Wood, Pawtucket; meats; judgment \$431.

BLOOMINGDALE GUARD'S BALL.

The Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1, made Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, the liveliest and most interesting spot in New York city on Thursday night of last week. A masquerade ball is always popular and the kind of one which this excellent association presents is always a source of the highest enjoyment. The enormous crowd which patronized this enjoyable vent was evidence enough of the high regard in which Captain Otto Geiss, Secretary Lents and the rank and file of the Guard are held by the public and the pleasant memory the guests had of the former notable events of this fine benevolent association. Being crowded this week with matter which cannot be carried over we are unable to give a more extended notice of this event, which is looked forward to annually with eagerness. There were guests from all of the big meat and provision concerns and a large number of butchers. Beautiful ladies added their grace and charmed the evening.

New Shops.

Oliver Wells and Sam Shafer are building a new meat market at Sycamore street, Okey, Ohio.

John Daniels, of Mason City, Ill., has opened a new meat market at Nokomis, Ill.

Wm. Hand and Louis Rupert have opened their market at Nokomis, Ill.

Baldwin & Milles, of Seymour, opened their new provision market at Main street, Beacon Falls, Conn.

O. P. Beckwith opened his new meat market at Wall and Water streets, Stonington, Conn., last Thursday.

Business Changes.

James A. Waldo has bought the meat business of E. Wheeler & Co., at Bath, N. Y., for his son, Otis Waldo.

O. F. Coffin will take over the market business of Isaac W. Peck, at Forestville, Conn.

G. P. Dreher has voluntarily closed his butcher shop at Middletown, Conn. There was no trouble.

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Chicago.....Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	5.77	a	...
Prime steam	5.72	a	...
Neutral	5 1/2	a	...
Compound	5 1/4	a	...

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	7 1/4	a	...
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	44	a	46
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	40	a	42
Lard oil, No. 1	36	a	38
Lard oil, No. 2	34	a	36
Oleo oil, "Extra"	10	a	10
Neatfoot oil, Pure	50	a	52
Neatfoot oil, No. 1	42	a	45
Tallow oil	48	a	50

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	5 1/2	a	5 1/2
No. 2	4 1/2	a	4 1/2
Edible tallow	5	a	6

GREASES.

Brown	4 1/2	a	...
Yellow	4 1/2	a	...
White, A	5 1/2	a	...
White, B	4 1/2	a	...
Bone	4 1/2	a	...

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/4	a	1 1/4
Inferior or black fat	1 1/4	a	2
Suet	3	a	...
Shop bones, per 100 lb.	30	a	31

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. E. Y., in tanks	35 1/2	a	37
Crude, in tanks	32	a	...
Butter oils, in barrels	38	a	40

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	2.00	...
Hoop meal, per unit	1.85	...
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.70	...
Unground t'k'g, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	19.50	...
Unground t'k'g, 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	17.00	...
Unground t'k'g, 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	15.50	...
Unground t'k'g, 6 and 35 p. c. per ton	14.00	...
Ground raw bones	25.00	...
Ground steam bones	19.00	...

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$190 a \$205 per ton	65-70 lb av
Horns	\$25.00 to \$26.00 per ton	...
Round shls bones	\$22.50 to \$27.50 per ton	...
Flat shls bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 per ton	...
Thigh bones	\$130.00 per ton, 90-100 lb av	...

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	7	a	7 1/4
Spare ribs	6	a	6 1/4
Trimnings	5 1/4	a	5 1/2
Boston butts	6	d	6 1/4
Cheek meat	...	a	3 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4 1/2	a	...
White, clarified sugar	5 1/2	a	...
Plantation, granulated sugar	5 1/2	a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	75	a	...
Lard, tierces	90	a	...

Friday's Closings.

COTTON OIL.—On Friday the conditions continued buoyant, and 40c for prime yellow was talked of as the possible price for the near future; it is certain that there is hardly any disposition to sell, while 38c has been paid for it for 700 bbls. The market has not had before this season so much assurance of an outside price as at present, even in the period of excitement before the recent slump there was not as much strength as now. The continental markets are beginning to advance. Late the day before sales of 300 bbls. prime yellow, for March delivery, at 37 1/2c.

TALLOW.—On Friday it was learned that late on Thursday exporters bought 500 hhd. city at 5 1/2c, and the home trade 50 hhd. do. at 5 1/2c, and the market is now very firm at 5 1/2c. It was then decided to take in the city for the week. On the regular contract deliveries to the home trade at 5 1/2c, instead of

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51-16c. Of course tallow is now in very good shape for an advance, and particularly as the sharp advance for cotton oil favors it.

It looks as though at the close of Friday's market as though about 500 hogheads more of city would be sold for export at an advance of 1/2c, or at 5 1/2c; it will certainly be sold if the freight room can be had. This would close out the offerings for February delivery.

* Acting Commissary General Weston has received reports in regard to the epidemic of ptomaine poisoning which occurred on the transport Rio de Janeiro on her last trip to Manila with the Thirty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry. These show that the fresh meat which caused the poisoning was of the best quality when placed aboard the ship and that the packing was carefully and properly done by skilful packers. It was thirty days after the meat was shipped before the poisoning occurred, long enough for the ship to have reached Manila if she had not been delayed on the voyage. The meat was not re-iced at Honolulu, and the usual care of skilled stewards was not had on the transports, owing to the fact that the ice boxes were opened frequently during the day for purposes other than securing beef. Col. Baldwin, commissary at San Francisco, affirms that fresh meat can be safely kept across the Pacific with proper care, and suggests a new plan for ice boxes.

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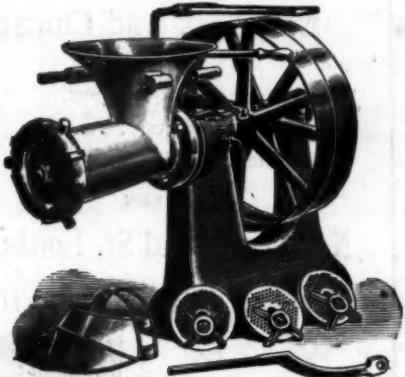
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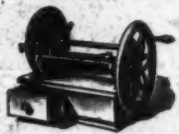
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 No. 76, Steam Jacket, \$275.00

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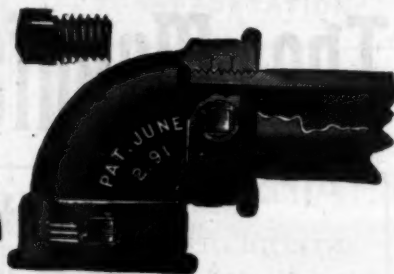
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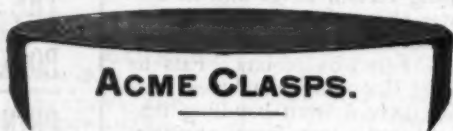


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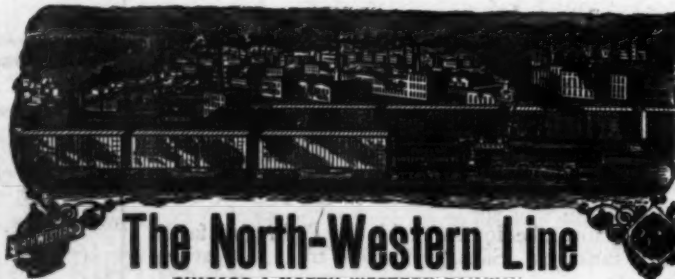
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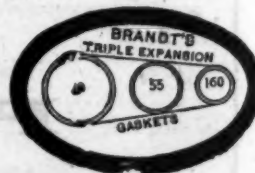
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